

TEXTILE BULLETIN

DL. 65

FEBRUARY 1, 1944

NO. 11

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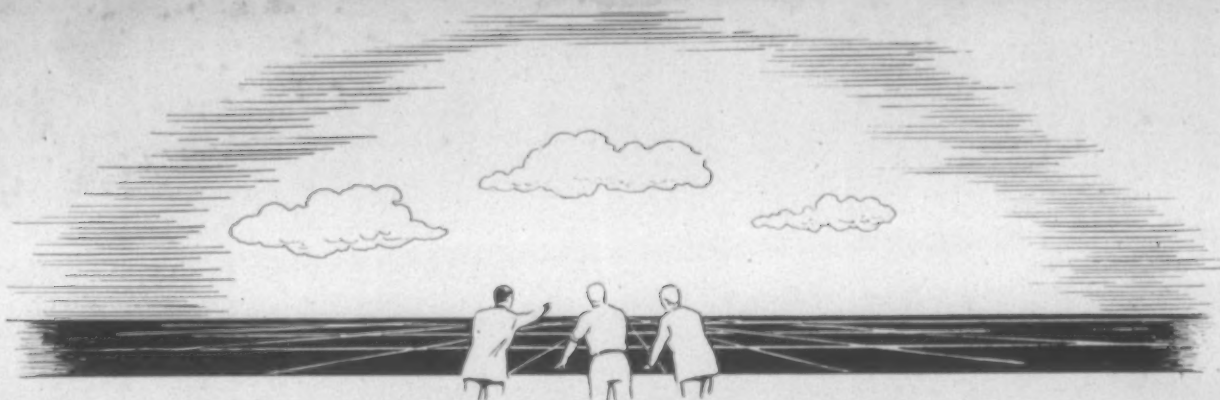
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MAKE NO LITTLE PLANS FOR TOMORROW

There is no precedent to follow. Post-war planning for tomorrow is a *new* undertaking; calls for new thinking, and a new and unselfish approach to all problems.

If the American System of Free Competitive Enterprise is to survive it will be because American Business, American Labor, American Capital, and American Government, go down the road together, following the principles of harmony, and accepting those restraints that guarantee Freedom for all—alike.

We, at SONOCO, are projecting our own ideas beyond our experiences to date, realizing that tomorrow will usher in a *new* day—for which we must be prepared on a broader and better scale.



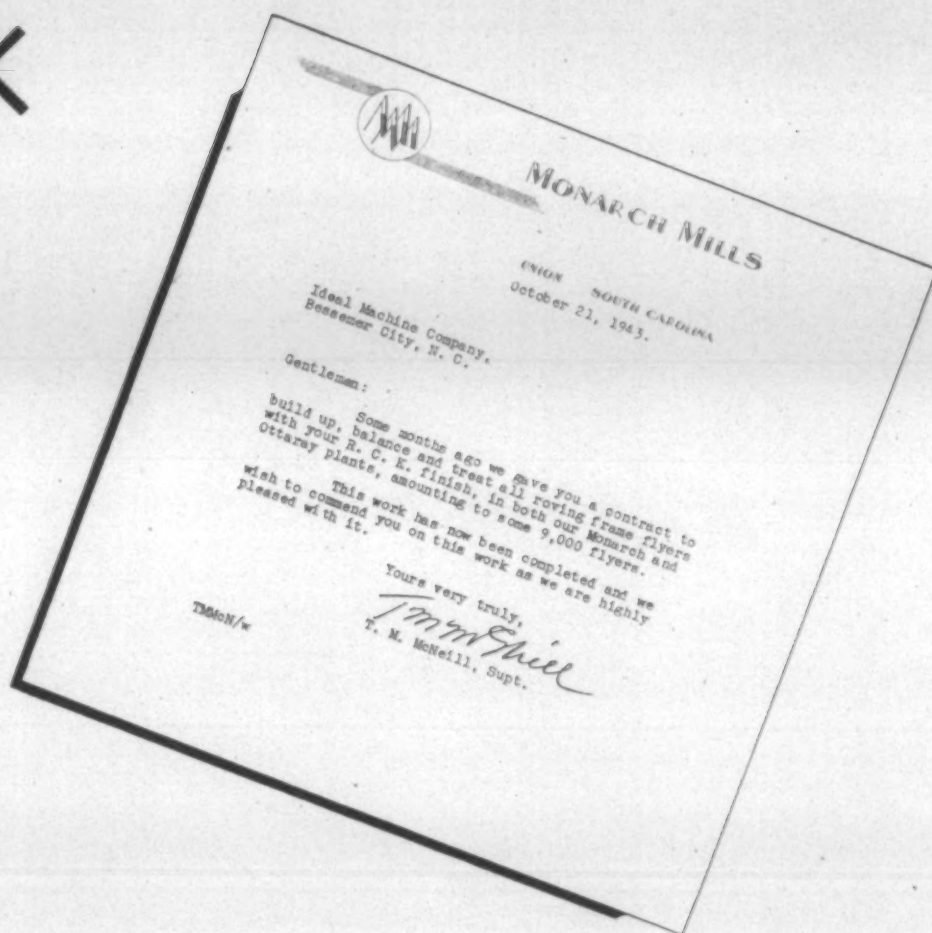
SONOCO MAKES *EVERYTHING* IN *PAPER CARRIERS*
SONOCO PRODUCTS COMPANY
 HARTSVILLE
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 DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF SUPPLY



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RCK FOR FLYERS



The RCK Finish . . . A process developed by the Ideal Machine Shops . .
Gives flyers a smooth, glossy, black, rust-resisting finish which is being
acclaimed by good mill men throughout several states.

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Flyers Balanced by Our
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These 86 Companies



Do You?

THE 86 COMPANIES listed here will give you odds that "Sanforized" will be standard in the textile industry—after the war.

We will, too. Here are some of the recent signs that point the way:

- ▶ One of the biggest houses on Worth St. (honest, the name would startle you) is planning to shrink to the "Sanforized" standard every last yard of their most important line. Prewar, that little number ran to 30 million yards a year.
- ▶ One of the big Western outfits has plans drawn up for a *special* factory to make women's blouses—ALL "Sanforized."
- ▶ One of the largest vertical mills has adopted "Sanforized" as a standard, less than 1% fabric shrinkage—for ALL postwar merchandise!
- ▶ Die-hards who swore they'd drop dead before taking on "Sanforized" are dropping into our office instead... asking questions about "Sanforized"... for after the war.

These are only a few indications as to which way the postwar winds will be blowing!

And how about *you*? In the postwar world, which way will *you* be blowing?

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REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Checked standard of the trade-mark owner

The "Sanforized" trade-mark is used by manufacturers on "Compressive Pre-Shrunk" fabrics only when tests for residual shrinkage are regularly checked, through the service of the owners of the trade-mark, to insure maintenance of its established standard by licensed users of the mark. Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.

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AVONDALE MILLS	Pell City, Ala.
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how's YOUR quota?



...YOUR 4TH WAR LOAN QUOTA

WHETHER your plant meets its quota, or fails, lies largely in your hands. Your leadership can put it over—but if you haven't already got a smooth running, hard hitting War Loan Organization at work in your plant, there's not a minute to lose.

Take over the active direction of this drive to meet—and break—your plant's quota. And see to it that every one of your associates, from plant superintendent to foreman, goes all-out for Victory!

To meet your plant's quota means that you'll have to hold your present Pay-Roll Deduction Plan payments at their all-time high—plus such additional amounts as your local War Finance Committee has assigned to you. In most cases this will mean the sale of *at least* one \$100 bond per worker. It means having a fast-cracking sales organization, geared to reach personally and effectively every individual in your plant. And it means hammering right along until you've reached a 100% record in those extra \$100—or better—bonds!

And while you're at it, now's a good time to check those special cases—*growing more numerous every day*—where increased *family* incomes make possible, and *imperative*, far greater than usual investment through your plant's Pay-Roll Deduction Plan. Indeed, so common are the cases of two, three, or even more, wage-earners in a single family, that you'll do well to forget having ever heard of '10%' as a reasonable investment. Why, for thousands of these 'multiple-income' families 10% or 15% represents but a paltry fraction of an investment which should be running at 25%, 50%, or more!

After the way you've gone at your wartime production quotas—and topped them every time—you're certainly not going to let anything stand in the way of your plant's breaking its quota for the 4th War Loan! Particularly since all you are being asked to do is to sell your own people the finest investment in the world—their own share in Victory!

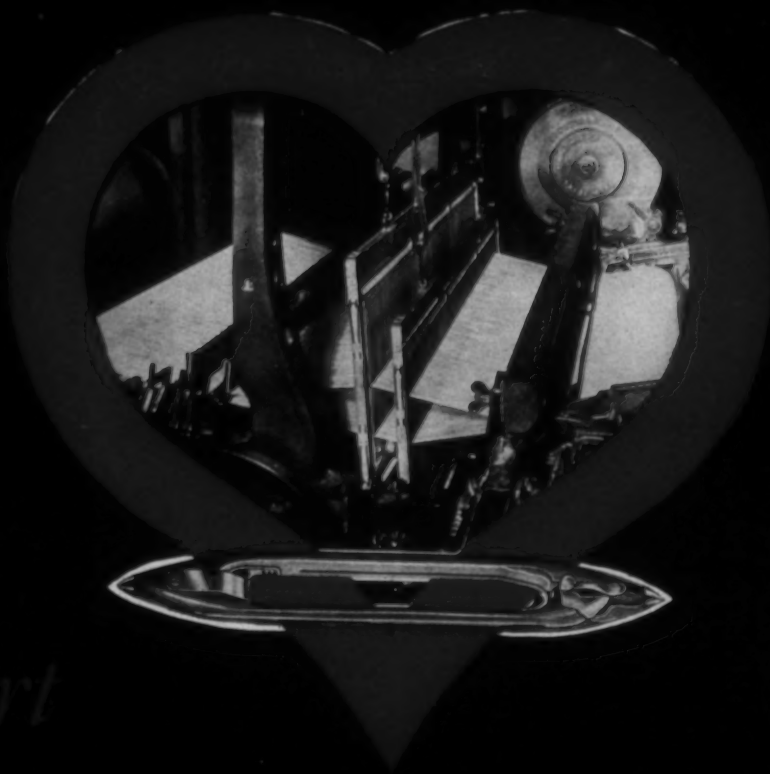
**LET'S ALL
BACK THE ATTACK!**

This space contributed to Victory by

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of any and every loom is
*the Harness, Reed and Shuttle
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Be sure, therefore that it is

Perfect

(all that science, research, skill and
experience can make it)

And it is so easy to have it the Best

Buy the Flat Steel Loom Harness,
Reed and Shuttle Equipment as
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Manufacturers of Superior
**FLAT STEEL HEDDLES—HARNESS FRAMES—ALL TYPES OF LOOM REEDS—
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**FIELD ENGINEERS
IN
EVERY DISTRICT**

**SUCCESSFULLY SERVING
THE WAR EFFORT...**

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Designed to meet rigid government specifications
are rendering a distinct service toward
the ultimate victory...

MILDEW INHIBITORS

*for various types of cotton cloth and yarn
non-toxic—non-irritating*

FUNGICIDE M: a single product combining a mildew inhibitor and water repellent for producing a mildewproof water repellent finish on insect netting, tapes, sheeting, webbing, thread, etc., in one operation.

FUNGICIDE PG: for mildewproofing duck, plied-yarns, etc., by the two bath method.

AQUAROL*: produces a water repellent finish on uniform cloth, overcoatings and other military fabrics ... — may be used in a single bath treatment with Fungicide GM to impart water repellency and mildew resistance to cottons ... — also used in single bath with Arko Fire Retardant to produce water repellency and fire resistance.

FUNGICIDE GM: used in conjunction with water repellents in a one bath treatment to mildewproof cottons and impart a water repellent finish.

FUNGICIDE A: a mildewproof for cloth coating processes ... — used directly in the vinyl resin solution.

ARKO FIRE RETARDANT: for flameproofing uniform cloth, tentage, felts, etc.

CULOFIX L*: used as an after treatment in last rinse to prevent color bleeding in water of direct dyed cotton or rayon.

* Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

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Established 40 years



MORE THOUGHTS ON RENEGOTIATION

By A. G. HEINSOHN, JR., President

Spindale (N. C.) Mills, Inc., and Cherokee Spinning Co., Knoxville, Tennessee

THE renegotiation of war contracts under the 1942 law has been aptly described by one member of Congress as an "idea subject to much praise and much condemnation." Unfortunately, renegotiation is a complex subject and for that reason it has great political value. Since most citizens rightfully oppose profiteering, it is easy to gain support and it is good political strategy to smear those opposing renegotiation. A casual investigation will show that most of this smearing comes from politicians seeking votes, from non-producing dues-collecting labor union agents, and from uninformed columnists and radio commentators—none of whom are subject to renegotiation.

Let's agree first that wartime profiteering should be prevented. Then the only possible dispute is how to prevent it. Under the present renegotiation method, the sole determination of excessive profits is left to the personal opinion of negotiators appointed by the procurement agencies themselves and from whose decision there is no appeal before an impartial tribunal. If a contractor does not agree with the negotiators, the payments due on current shipments can be arbitrarily withheld. With this threat of government retaliation hanging over their heads, many contractors have silently submitted to this procedure, and after getting the best possible compromise have entered into a settlement.

Since renegotiation refunds are deducted from profit the tax is correspondingly reduced, which means that the government itself is paying between 70 and 80 per cent of all money actually recaptured. This fact is not generally mentioned by those seeking to smear industry. Some few companies, of the many thousands engaged in war work, have made renegotiation refunds after realizing undreamed of profits from volume production of new articles on which no previous cost data existed. Even from these the government has collected only 20 to 30 per cent of the refund as the remainder was credited against taxes already paid. But for every one of these, there are many companies making standard articles with established costs and selling under OPA ceilings who do not dare protest for fear of government punishment. Not so long ago our ancestors faced a similar situation. Bureaucrats in a strong kingdom across the sea visited arbitrary seizure of private property upon them. Our ancestors revolted and when they got through fighting they wrote the greatest human document in history—the Constitution of the United States of America. Among other things they specifically forbade the seizure of private property by government without due process of law.

That this renegotiation process amounts to seizure of private property without due process of law and violates

the Constitution readily is admitted by members of the Senate Finance Committee.

To get away from pure theory, we present our story based on actual experience covering the renegotiation of two small cotton mills under the same management. Each mill gave up more profitable civilian business to weave twills for Army, Navy and Marine Corps uniforms. Each mill sold its twills for less money than the government paid elsewhere for the identical fabrics. By sheer coincidence, the indicated profit realized by each mill on these government twills was the same—namely, 8.36 per cent *before* taxes. Since taxes, under the present law, take approximately 80 per cent of profit, the profit on sales after taxes can only be about two per cent, and surely no one can call this profiteering on the part of a cotton mill.

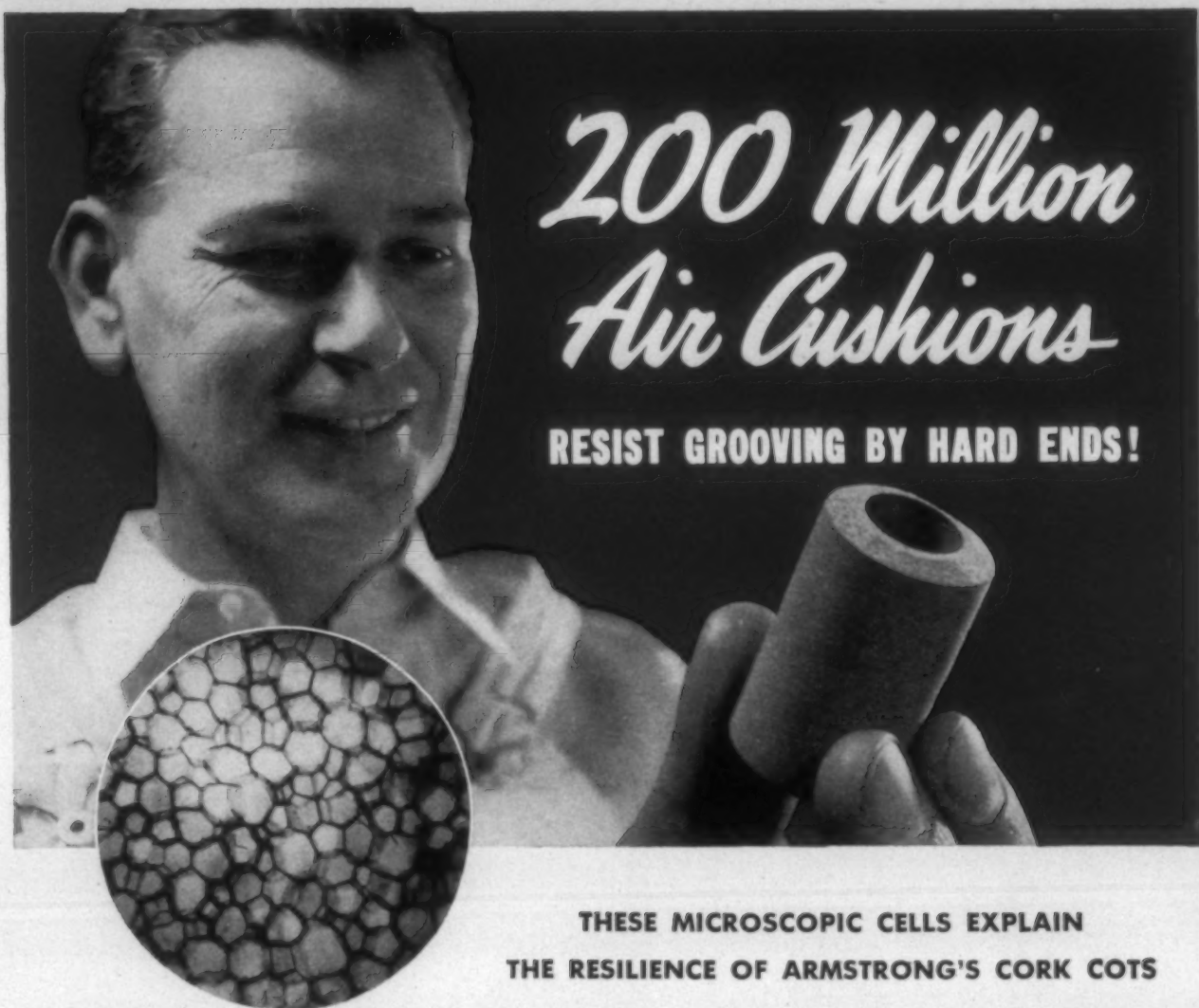
The Navy renegotiated one mill and found that no excessive profits were realized; the Army renegotiated the other mill and demanded the return of \$35,000. The Army negotiators, when asked why the profit was considered excessive replied, "Excessive profits is a misnomer. Please understand that there is no implication that you are a profiteer. It is simply that after careful consideration of all the factors in your case, and using our best judgment we have come to the decision that \$35,000 is a proper recovery." In spite of the fact that this act was passed to prevent profiteering, in spite of the fact that the Army negotiators admitted that there was no profiteering, they blandly picked a figure from the air and demanded the return of \$35,000.

Curious to see how they reasoned, we put this question to them, "Let's suppose you manage a mill and that we manage another mill. We both sell the identical fabric to the government. You sell the government at 33 cents per yard and we sell the government at 30 cents per yard. You don't show a profit at the end of the year but we do—perhaps we are more efficient. Should we be forced to refund part of our profit?" To our astonishment the answer was "Yes" and yet when we then asked why we should bother to sell the government cheaper and to strive for efficiency, there was complete silence.

Our experience is no exception, as the volume of testimony before Congressional investigating committees will show. Obviously, this is not government by law. Only government by personal opinion could result in such contradictory and ridiculous findings as this.

Why should American industry fear the unjust attacks of vote-seeking politicians and non-producing labor agitators? The public knows that very few companies can prof-

(Continued on Page 44)



200 Million Air Cushions

RESIST GROOVING BY HARD ENDS!

THESE MICROSCOPIC CELLS EXPLAIN THE RESILIENCE OF ARMSTRONG'S CORK COTS

THERE'S an interesting reason why Armstrong's Cork Cots are so resilient, so resistant to "creasing" by hard ends. It's cork's tiny, air-filled cells—200 million of them to the cubic inch! When a hard end runs through the rolls, the air in these cells compresses. As the pressure is released, the cells tend to expand quickly to normal size. Rarely will the cot be deeply grooved—but should this happen, the surface can easily be rebuffed back to normal condition.

Rebuffing can also be used to add three to four extra service lives to Armstrong's Cork Cots when, after long initial service, they begin to show signs of normal wear. Each reconditioning

can be done for as little as one-half cent per roll!

Besides these advantages of resilience and durability, there's the *superior friction* of Armstrong's Cork Cots. Their excellent "grip" helps produce uniform drafting, with a minimum of slippage, and eliminates eyebrowing by placing waste well back on the clearer boards where it belongs.

Why not investigate the advantages of using Armstrong's Cork Cots in *your mill*? Send for your free copy of the 16-page booklet, "Modern Textile Roll Coverings." Write Armstrong Cork Co., Textile Products Section, 8202 Arch Street, Lancaster, Penna.



**BETTER RUNNING WORK
— MORE POUNDAGE**

**ARMSTRONG'S
CORK COTS**

ACCOTEX COTS* • ACCOTEX APRONS*



Review of Higher Court Cases Involving the Textile Industry in 1943

By LEO T. PARKER, Attorney-at-Law

MODERN higher courts hold that, under state workmen's compensation laws, injured employees are entitled to recover *full* compensation for injuries, notwithstanding the fact that an employee signs a release, or after starting to work he finds that he is not physically fit.

For illustration, in *Cromer vs. Newberry Cotton Mills*, 23 S. E. (2d) 19, reported January, 1943, it was disclosed that an employee was engaged in his work at Newberry Cotton Mills, and in removing a beam, and placing it upon a truck, received an injury to his back. No bones were broken and his injury was diagnosed as a strained back. He was in bed for two weeks, and for three subsequent weeks he stayed around the house, doing no regular work. Claim was filed with the South Carolina State Industrial Commission, which granted compensation to the employee at the rate of \$9.25 per week for five weeks. Later the employee went to work but after nine weeks he was compelled to quit on account of the same disability.

The legal question presented the court was whether the employee was entitled to compensation, under state workmen's compensation laws, for only five weeks, or for the full time he was in bed and at home. The court held that the employee was entitled to compensation for the full time he was away from work.

Also, note the case of *Green vs. City of Bennettsville*, 15 S. E. (2d) 334, in which the Supreme Court said: "The weight of authority in compensation cases leans to the view that even where an injury aggravates a pre-existing condition or disease so that the disability is continued for a longer period than would normally result from the injury alone, such liability is nevertheless compensable."

And again in *Cole vs. Anderson Cotton Mills*, 4 S. E. (2d) 908, there was testimony to the effect that when the employee came to work on a certain morning he seemed well; that toward the middle of the day he complained of pain in his right shoulder, which he suffered while pulling on a wrench to tighten a nut; that he grew worse, suffering much pain, was taken to the hospital and operated on; that pneumonia developed and he died. The industrial commission held that the death of the employee resulted from an

accident, within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Therefore, the employee's dependents were granted compensation.

Another important point of law is that modern higher courts hold that where compensation has been paid to an employee and the award approved and the case closed, it may still be reopened on the grounds of a change in the employee's condition, where the question of the permanency of the injuries was not considered in the settlement. In other words, a final receipt or a release signed by the employee does not preclude a review on such grounds.

Compensation for Strikers

Considerable discussion has arisen from time to time whether union employees who strike are entitled to receive unemployment payments under state unemployment laws. Modern higher courts hold that the burden is on unemployment compensation claimants to bring themselves within the statutory exceptions from disqualification of persons whose unemployment is due to labor dispute for unemployment benefits under statute.

For instance, in *Queener vs. Magnet Mills, Inc.*, 167 S. W. (2d) 1, reported January, 1943, it was shown that a strike occurred. Certain employees filed suit to recover payment of compensation, while not working, under the state unemployment compensation law. The testimony showed that the president of the labor union informed a company official that a strike was going to be called on the next day, and that picket lines would be thrown around the plant.

The lower court decided that the unemployment of the employees was not due to a labor dispute, within the meaning of the statute but was due to the withdrawal of police protection and the subsequent closing of the mills. Also, this higher court held that employees were entitled to recover compensation during the period they were away from their work.

It is fundamental that where the provision of a state tax statute is clear and unambiguous, it must be taken to mean what has been clearly expressed. And although a corpora-

tion transacts interstate business it may be taxed in a state where it has an office or, also, does intrastate business.

For example, in *Forrester, Revenue Commissioner, vs. Interstate Hosiery Mills, Inc.*, 23 S. E. (2d) 78, reported in January, 1943, it was shown that a Georgia law confers upon domesticated foreign corporations the same powers, privileges and immunities of similar corporations created under Georgia laws and subjects them to the same obligations, duties, liabilities and disabilities.

The legal question presented the court was: where a state law imposes corporate occupation taxes and distinguishes only between corporations incorporated under the laws of Georgia, and those incorporated under the laws of any other state and makes no reference to domesticated corporations, are domesticated corporations to be taxed under the laws applicable to foreign corporations?

In this case it was shown that *Interstate Hosiery Mills, Inc.*, was a foreign corporation domesticated under the laws of Georgia. The counsel for the corporation contended that it was not liable for payment of occupational tax because it is a foreign corporation engaged in interstate commerce, and therefore the revenue commissioner of the State of Georgia cannot collect an occupation tax based on the entire capital and surplus, since only a very small portion of its assets are located in the State of Georgia.

It is interesting to observe that the higher court held that the foreign corporation domesticated in Georgia is subject to tax as a foreign corporation, and *not* as a corporation incorporated under Georgia laws.

Generally, a sale made of merchandise within a state and subsequently delivered to a purchaser within the state is an intrastate transaction and taxable by the state irrespective of relevant testimony and facts.

For example, in *Standard vs. Johnson*, 132 Pac. (2d) 910, the court records disclose facts as follows: a Delaware

corporation doing business in California has its head office in San Francisco. The major portion of its products came from sources within the state of California. This corporation sold its products to a purchaser, delivery to be f.o.b. Tracy, Cal., whence it was transported by the purchaser to various destinations outside the state.

The higher court held that this merchandise was subject to sales tax in California because the transactions between the corporation and the purchasers were purely intrastate. This court said:

"In the case before us we believe that the sale was a transaction begun and completed within the state of California and was purely an intrastate transaction subject to the provisions of the retail sales tax act. It is to be noted that orders were given in California and that the contract provided for delivery at points in the state."

Legality of Verbal Contracts

An important point of law involves verbal statements and guarantees made by salesmen. Generally the courts will not consider verbal statements when interpreting written contracts. However, this rule of law applies only to written contracts between the principal buyer and seller. If a salesman who represents the seller makes verbal statements that involve fraud such verbal statements are superior to the provisions of the written contract.

Considerable discussion has arisen from time to time as to exactly what constitutes fraud or "legal deceit." The terms "legal deceit" and "fraud" are applicable to all contracts of sale, and in fact to all classifications of contracts.

Therefore, it is important to know that acts, promises and agreements which may constitute fraud extend to every possible case in which fiduciary relationship exists. Fraud may be based on false representation. It may be based on concealment; on fraudulent devices; or on a wilful, malevolent act designed to perpetrate a wrong to the rights of others or contrivance, where one person overreaches another.

Considerable discussion has arisen from time to time over the exact circumstances which result in a night watchman being an interstate employee and within the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. It is important to know that a person engaged exclusively in guarding a plant *shut down at night* is not an interstate employee.

For illustration, in *Southern Corp. vs. Walton*, 11 So. (2d) 912, it was shown that a night watchman performed no service other than making hourly rounds of the plant at night. The question presented the court was whether he was engaged in "production of goods for commerce" or in an occupation "necessary to the production of goods for commerce" within the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The testimony disclosed the following: the plant did not operate at night; when fires were kept under the boilers in the plant at night, a regular and licensed fireman was kept on duty for that purpose; and when repairs were made occasionally at night to the machinery, this work was done by the watchman. In view of these facts the higher court held the watchman not within the Fair Labor Standards Act, and therefore not entitled to wages specified by the Federal Wage Law.

On the other hand, see the case of *Doyle vs. Johnson Bros.*, 28 N. Y. S. (2d) 452. This court held that a night watchman, whose duties were to guard merchandise of his

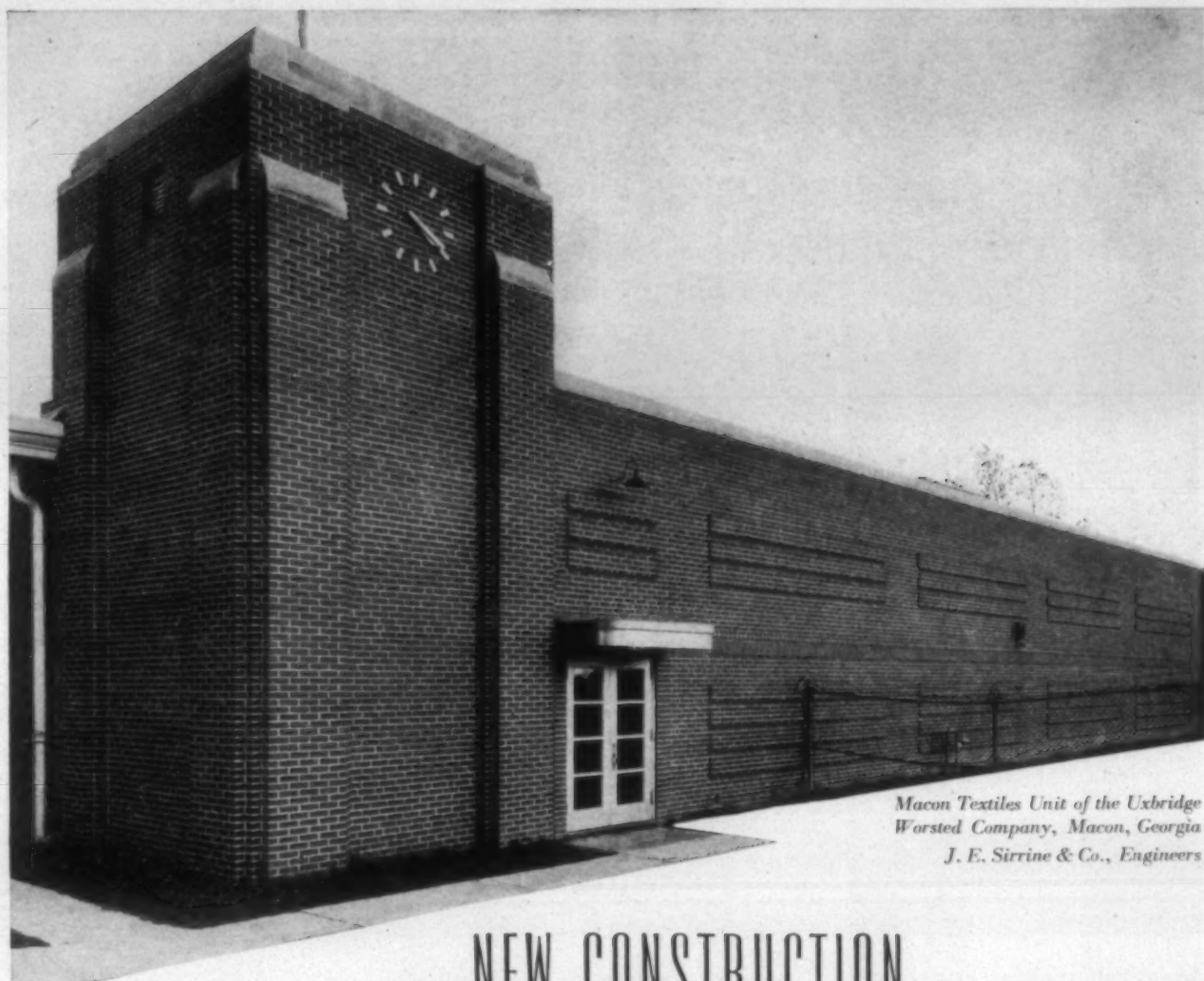
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LUNCH PAY MAY BE A VIOLATION

Under pressure by employees to find some formula for increasing "take-home" pay despite wage stabilization, there is a growing practice among some companies to pay for lunch hours. In some instances, reports the Labor Relations Institute, New York City, firms even go so far as to pay time-and-a-half or double time for lunch periods. In other cases, lunch hours have been eliminated and premium pay substituted.

Warning that *no* pay can be given during lunch, save with the approval of the War Labor Board, unless this has been the company's best practice, the institute has issued a reminder that regulations in most states do not permit women to work during their lunch hour—and that women under 18, employed in plants covered by the Walsh-Healey Act, must get 30 minutes for lunch.

"If you want to give your employees free lunches or lunch extras," the admonition stated, "you must first get War Labor Board approval. You probably will get quicker approval on such items than on payment for lunch hours. And from the angle of health and safety, it is the wiser policy to give your workers ample time for luncheon."



*Macon Textiles Unit of the Uxbridge
Worsted Company, Macon, Georgia
J. E. Sirrine & Co., Engineers*

The **NEW CONSTRUCTION** you had planned
or the **MODERNIZATION** you had contemplated

but which the outbreak of war compelled you to postpone,
may be possible right now.

The DANIEL files contain copies of Government regulations
affecting the building trades. An expert knowledge of what they
permit and what they prohibit is essential to the smooth, efficient
conduct of our business.

Let's talk the matter over. In all probability, we have worked
with your engineer or architect on other projects.

CONSTRUCTION MAINTENANCE SERVICE MODERNIZATION



DANIEL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Keeping up Production of Vat Dyed Piece Goods for Civilian Consumption

By ALLISON FITZGERALD

Part Sixteen of a Series on Wartime Processing

TEXTILE manufacturers who were offering full lines of vat dyed piece goods prior to the issuance of the first War Production Board Conservation Order M-103 during 1942 and the subsequently amended M-103 orders issued during 1943 have endeavored to keep limited production of their best known vat dyed piece goods before the civilian buying public, in addition to manufacturing and processing their share of government war contracts.

Many of these manufacturers have spent years in improving the general quality of these vat dyed fabric lines, and naturally, if a plant must discontinue the manufacture of all of these fabrics, it works quite a hardship on consumers as well as leaves them completely "in the dark" as to what to expect from new wartime fabrics not carrying the familiar label stating the fabric is vat dyed—therefore possessing good fastness to light (sun-fast), washing (tub-fast), commercial laundry fast (chlorine bleach), as well as many of the other severe fastness requirements possessed by properly selected and processed vat dyed goods.

Though government contracts come first with the textile industry, manufacturers with long-established lines of vat dyed piece goods started development work promptly to see how much curtailment of these quality fabrics was necessary under the classification of colors required by Conservation Order M-103, which reads as follows:

Part 1162—Dyestuffs and Organic Pigments. (Conservation Order M-103, as Amended July 5, 1943).

Section 1162.1—Conservation Order M-103, as amended May 24, 1943, is amended as follows:

1162.1—Conservation Order M-103—(a) Definitions. For the purpose of this order:

(1) "Dyestuffs" means any organic or partially organic coloring matter. The term does not include inorganic pigments extended or otherwise processed with resins, dispersing agents, or other substantially colorless organic material.

(2) "Class A dyestuffs" means the anthraquinone vat dyes appearing on List A attached hereto.

(3) "Class B dyestuffs" means all anthraquinone vat dyes other than those appearing on said List A. The term includes Fast Red A. L. Salt, which shall be considered an anthraquinone vat dye of single strength.

(4) "Class C dyestuffs" means all anthraquinone dyes other than anthraquinone vat dyes.

(5) "Class D dyestuffs" means all other dyestuffs, except—

(i) Those derived from vegetable or animal sources;

(ii) Lithol Red CI 189, Axo Bordeaux CI 88, Alphanaphthylamine Maroon CI 82 or Pigment Green B; or

(iii) Dyestuffs certified under the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (Ch. 9, Title 21, U. S. Code) and sold and used exclusively for use in food, drugs and cosmetics, as defined in said Act.

Class A vat colors, by technical names, are as follows: Brown R CI 1151, Brown G CI 1152, Olive R CI 1150, Golden Orange R CI 1097, Khaki 2G Pr 122, Olive T, Olive GGL, Olive Green B, and Yellow 3RD.

Class A vat colors, by trade names, are as follows: Amanthrene Olive R CI 1150, Amanthrene Olive Green B, Calcoloid Golden Orange RRTD CI 1097, Calcosol Brown G CI 1152, Calcosol Brown R CI 1151, Calcosol Brown RP CI 1151, Calcosol Golden Orange RRTD CI 1097, Calcosol Golden Orange RRTP CI 1097, Calcosol Khaki G Pr 122, Calcosol Olive R CI 1150, Carbanthrene Brown AR CI 1151, Carbanthrene Brown AG CI 1152, Carbanthrene Golden Orange RRT CI 1097, Carbanthrene Prtg. Golden Orange RRT CI, 1097, Carbanthrene Khaki 2G Pr 122, Carbanthrene Olive R CI 1150, Cibanone Brown BG CI 1152, Cibanone Brown GR CI 1151, Cibanone Golden Orange 2R CI 1097, Cibanone Olive 2R CI 1150, Indanthrene Brown FRA CI 1151, Indanthrene Brown GA CI 1152, Indanthrene Brown GAF CI 1152, Indanthrene Brown GWF CI 1152, Indanthrene Brown RA CI 1151, Indanthrene Brown RAP CI 1151, Indanthrene Brown RWP CI 1151, Indanthrene Khaki 2GA Pr 122, Indanthrene Khaki 2GF Pr 122, Indanthrene Khaki 2GWP Pr 122, Indanthrene Olive Green BA, Indanthrene Olive RA CI 1150, Indanthrene Olive, RAP CI 1150, Indanthrene Olive RW CI 1150, Indanthrene Olive RWF CI 1150, Indanthrene Orange RRTA CI 1097, Indanthrene Orange RRTE CI 1097, Indanthrene Orange RRTP CI 1097, Indanthrene Orange RRTW CI 1097, Indanthrene Yellow 3RD, Indanthrene Olive T, Ponsol Brown AG CI 1152, Ponsol Brown AR CI 1151, Ponsol Brown ARS CI 1151, Ponsol Green 2BL, Ponsol Golden Orange RRT CI 1097, Ponsol Golden Orange RRTS CI 1097, Ponsol Khaki 2G Pr 122, Ponsol Olive AR CI 1150, Ponsol Olive ARS CI 1150, and Ponsol Olive GGL.

The Army Chooses Class A

This list of vat colors named as Class A vat colors naturally includes the ones possessing the very best light, washing, 0.7 per cent chlorine bleach and other general fastness tests suitable for the armed services. Under Class B there are numerous anthraquinone vat colors that are said to possess fairly good to very good fastness ratings but are not considered satisfactory for government work due to several possible reasons: (1) Insufficient all around general fastness as possessed by Class A colors. (2) Not required in existing government shades, as Class A colors proved more adaptable on formulae. (3) Not suitable for dyeing government fabrics due to some general processing weakness when dyed in with colors meeting Class A requirements.

Many of the Class B vat colors were already being used for certain of the blues, dark navies, midnight black, browns and greens but in most plant formulae there were one or two Class A vat colors. This necessitated finding Class B colors that could be dyed with existing plant dyeing equipment as to new dyeing machinery could be purchased and still give approximate equal fastness as old pre-war fabrics; otherwise the manufacturers could not afford to permit these goods to be offered the civilian customers under the old pre-war label.

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More important even than the nature of the materials that go into your Dayco Roll Covering is Dayton Rubber's mastery over those materials—the proved ability to make them serve you better. That is why every Dayco Roll Covering can handle the job for which it is intended.

Built into every Dayco Roll Covering is the knowledge and experience of 37 progressive years of rubber achievement—the technical zeal which in just one year called for 166,000 man-hours of research and

experiment on one synthetic rubber development alone—the practical follow-through which required 1,000 laboratory tests and 1,200 field tests in the same period.

You can always be sure that a Roll Covering by Dayton will give service above and beyond that dictated by ordinary standards.

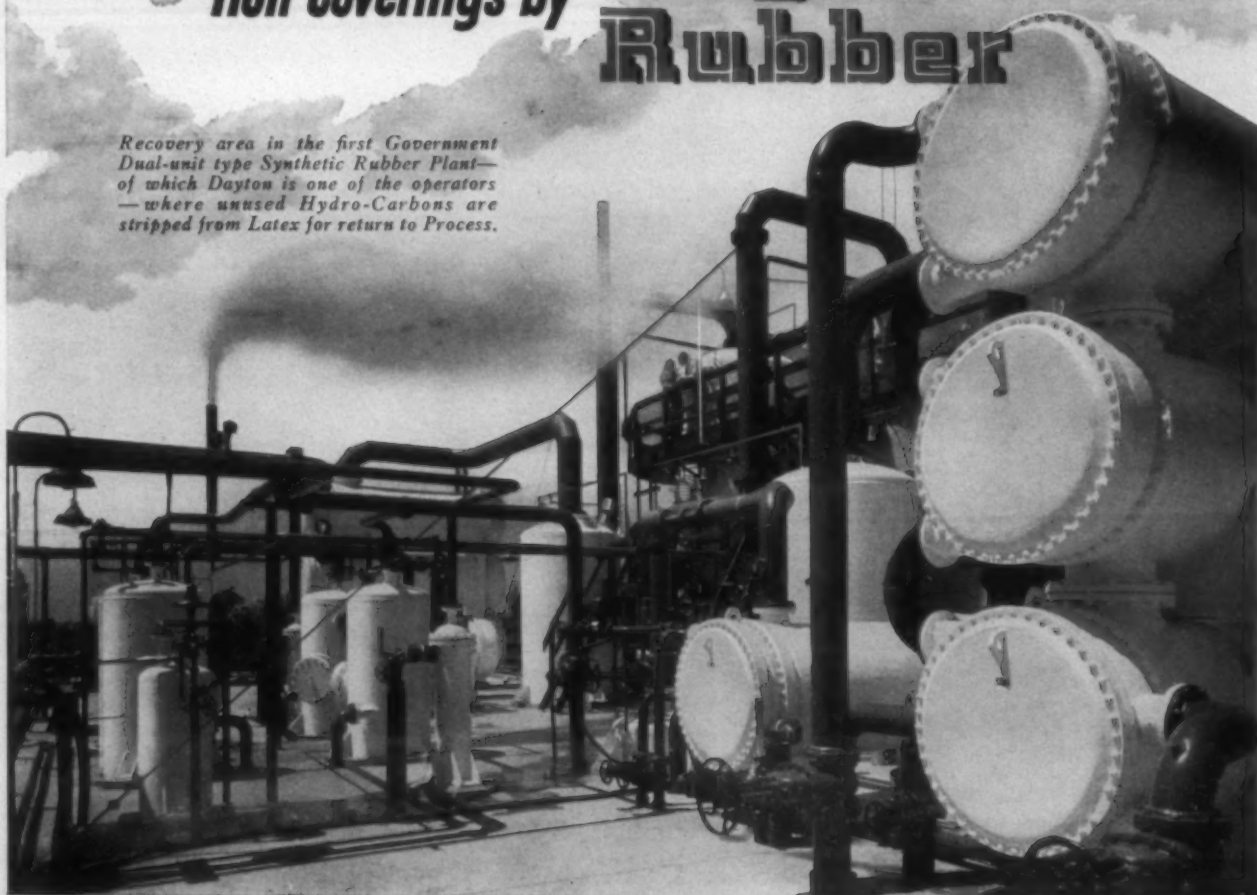
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KEEP ON BUYING WAR BONDS

Roll Coverings by Dayton Rubber

Recovery area in the first Government Dual-unit type Synthetic Rubber Plant—of which Dayton is one of the operators—where unused Hydro-Carbons are stripped from Latex for return to Process.



Another troublesome factor was that numerous vat grays and blacks were mixtures including sufficient percentages of Class A vat colors so as to require their removal from these formulae.

A list of anthraquinone and other vat colors coming under the rating of Class B colors are: Vat Golden Orange G CI 1096, Vat Jade Green CI 1101, Vat Dark Blue BO CI 1099, Vat Yellow G CI 1118, Vat Navy BN, Vat Blue RCL CI 1114, Vat Navy Blue NTP Pr 118, Vat Brown BRA, Vat Black 3G, Vat Violet RR CI 1104, Vat Violet 3B, Vat Blue GCD CI 1113, Vat Red Brown, Vat Brown VRS, Vat Navy Blue R, Vat Red G2B Pr 124, and Vat Flavone Yellow GC.

Vat colors other than anthraquinone or of similar fastness are better known as Indigoid or under the trade names of Sulfanthrene, Hydron and Ciba. There are many of these Indigoid colors sensitive to chlorine, as many of the sulfur colors of this type could not be used to replace the fast-to-chlorine anthraquinone vat colors: Vat Brown G Pr 121, Vat Brown RRD Pr 121, Vat Blue G CI 971, Vat Blue R CI 969, Vat Red 3B CI 1212, Vat Red Violet RRN, Vat Pink FF Pr 109, Vat Pink FB CI 1211, and Vat Blue 2B CI 1184.

Difficulty in Dyeing

As a group, it is very difficult to dye any of the anthraquinone vat colors in formulae with the indigoid types. This is largely due to the fact that the indigoid colors reduce at higher temperatures, require different concentrations of caustic soda, and hydrosulfite for proper reduction, and rates of exhaust are different and greater care must be exercised in oxidizing and finishing up indigoid dyed vat shades. The indigoid colors are difficult to dye with other vats on piece goods, packages and beams, but there are a few that give exceptionally good results on raw stock and warp dyeing on Scotch boxes or tubs.

Another group of colors permissible for use on civilian goods and possessing the desired fastness for rating under similar fastness as anthraquinone vats are specially selected group of naphthols: Naphthol AS-G (non-substantive), Naphthol AS-D (non-substantive), Naphthol AS-BG (substan-

tive), Naphthol AS-TR (substantive), Naphthol AS-SW (substantive), Naphthol AS-BR (substantive).

Fast color bases and salts are as follows: Fast Red KB Base, Fast Ponceau L Base, Fast Red AL Salt, Fast Bordeaux GP Salt, Fast Red RBE Salt, Fast Scarlet R Salt, Fast Scarlet 2G Salt.

Suitable Formulae

The substantive naphthols and fast color bases and salts listed can be dyed on raw stock, package, beam and by various piece goods methods, but on non-substantive naphthols yarns are best dyed on warps, and piece goods by the pad-jig method or by the continuous hot flue method.

Due to the many differing dyeing characteristics of these three lists of dyestuffs that are eligible for use on civilian goods, the writer is taking up suggested formulae first for fabrics woven from yarn pre-dyed on long or short chain warps in the Scotch box (tub) and in the raw stock machine. Typical pre-war (1940-41) formulae using some later removed Class A vat colors, but now using Class B only for civilian fabrics, are listed below.

Browns: four per cent Indanthrene Olive R Paste and two per cent Ponsol Brown AG Paste; four per cent Ponsol Brown VRS Paste, three per cent Ponsol Brown AG Paste, and 1.9 per cent Amanthrene Olive Green B Paste; four per cent Ponsol Golden Orange RRT Paste, three per cent Ponsol Brown AR Paste and 1.5 per cent Amanthrene Olive Green B Paste.

Green: six per cent Amanthrene Olive Green B Paste, 1.5 per cent Ponsol Golden Orange RRT Paste and .5 per cent Ponsol Brown AG Paste.

These formulae were reworked by using slightly lighter shades than for the pre-war fabrics and run on preboiled out (kier boiled) warps on warp machine (Scotch boxes). The general running results obtained on dyeings were good and the dyed yarn showed very level, penetrated, and possessed very good fastness when compared against formulae using Class A vat colors. Typical formula and procedure used for a 600-pound warp, 30s yarn, are listed below.

Formula No. One: 25 pounds Vat Brown RRD Paste, 14 pounds Indanthrene Brown BRA, and 12 pounds Ponsol Jade Green Double Paste. Dyestuffs pasted up together and reduced at 140° F. for 30 minutes, no salt added during the four ends. Chemicals added as follows:

	1st End	2nd End	3rd End	4th End
Caustic soda flakes	10 lbs.	9	8	7
Sodium hydrosulfite	10 lbs.	9	8	7
Wetting agent	6 lbs.	2	—	—

Shade being satisfactory on fourth end, yarn given two ends running cold wash till clear, oxidized, then soaped off two ends with five pounds soap and three pounds soda ash, bath dropped and given two hot washes, then ready for finishing up and drying.

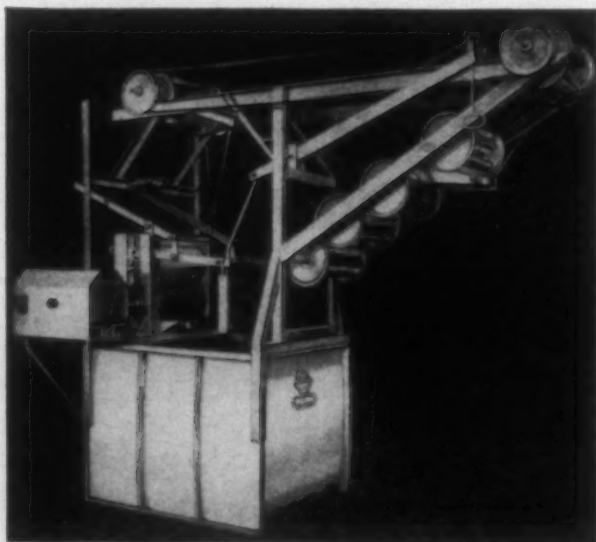
Formula No. Two: 35 pounds Vat Red Brown Double Paste, 15 pounds Vat Jade Green Double Paste and five pounds Navy Blue NTD Paste.

Formula No. Three: 25 pounds Vat Brown VRS Double Paste, 16 pounds Vat Jade Green Double Paste and two pounds Vat Yellow G Double Paste.

Formula No. Four: 25 pounds Vat Jade Green Double Paste, 12 pounds Vat Red Brown Double Paste and five pounds Vat Blue GL double Paste.

Formula No. Five (dark brown, 800-pound warp; make

(Continued on Page 42)



Scotch dyeing machine made by Rodney Hunt Machine Co., useful in warp dyeing of indigoid colors.



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when the
GULF LUBRICATION SERVICE ENGINEER
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**BACK THE ATTACK . . .
BUY MORE WAR BONDS!**



PRACTICAL TEXTILE DESIGNING

By THOMAS NELSON, Dean Emeritus of the Textile School,
North Carolina State College, Raleigh

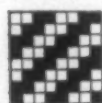
PART TWENTY-SEVEN

Continuing his explanation of double fabric designs, Dr. Nelson goes into the various methods of binding two fabrics together. His next installment, scheduled for the issue of Feb. 15, will deal with rayon double fabric designs.

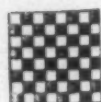
IN the construction of double fabric designs for use in overcoat cloth and the like, the rules are exactly the same as explained in the previous installment of this series (see TEXTILE BULLETIN, Jan. 15, 1943). However, the two fabrics have to be bound together to make one fabric.

The lasting qualities of the finished fabric depend to a certain extent on the method used in binding. The fabrics

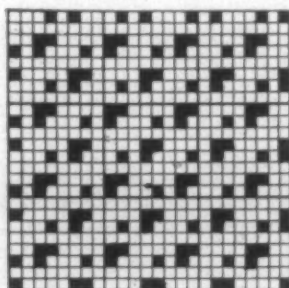
There are three methods of binding these fabrics together: first, by raising a back warp thread over a face pick;



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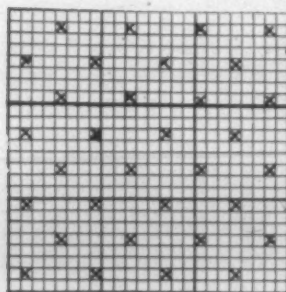
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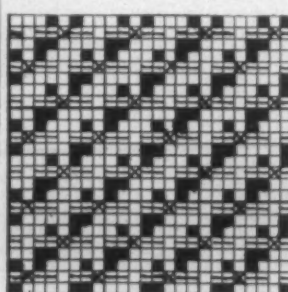
347

must be bound together so that each binding thread will bind an equal number of times in one repeat of the pattern. Care should also be taken that there will be a sufficient number of binding points to make a well constructed fabric, not too boardy with too many binding points, nor too loose because of too few binding points.

Another point which must be observed in binding two fabrics together is that the binding threads should not show

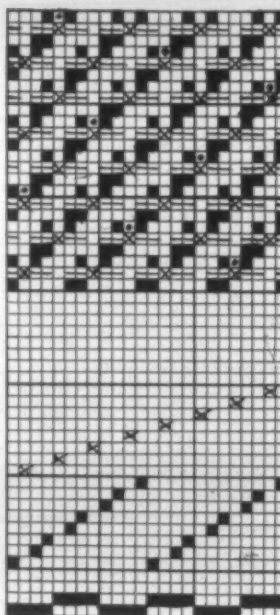


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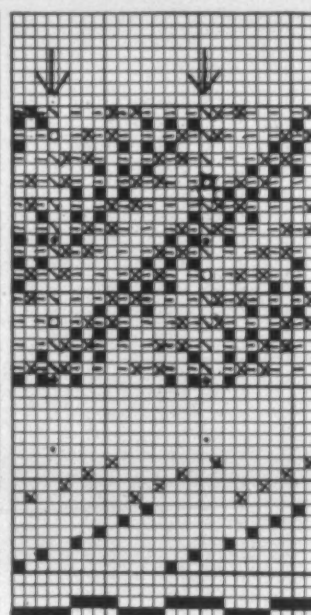


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on the face or back of the fabric. The binding point must lie between two floating threads so as to be covered by these threads. This is not always possible, as for example when a plain weave is used for both face and back fabric.



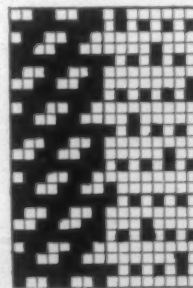
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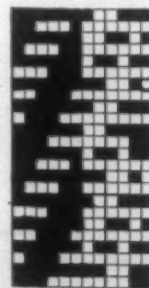
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second, by using an extra thread between the two fabrics; and third, by lowering a face thread into the back fabric.

The following design will illustrate the first method of binding, having the threads arranged two face to one back,



351



353

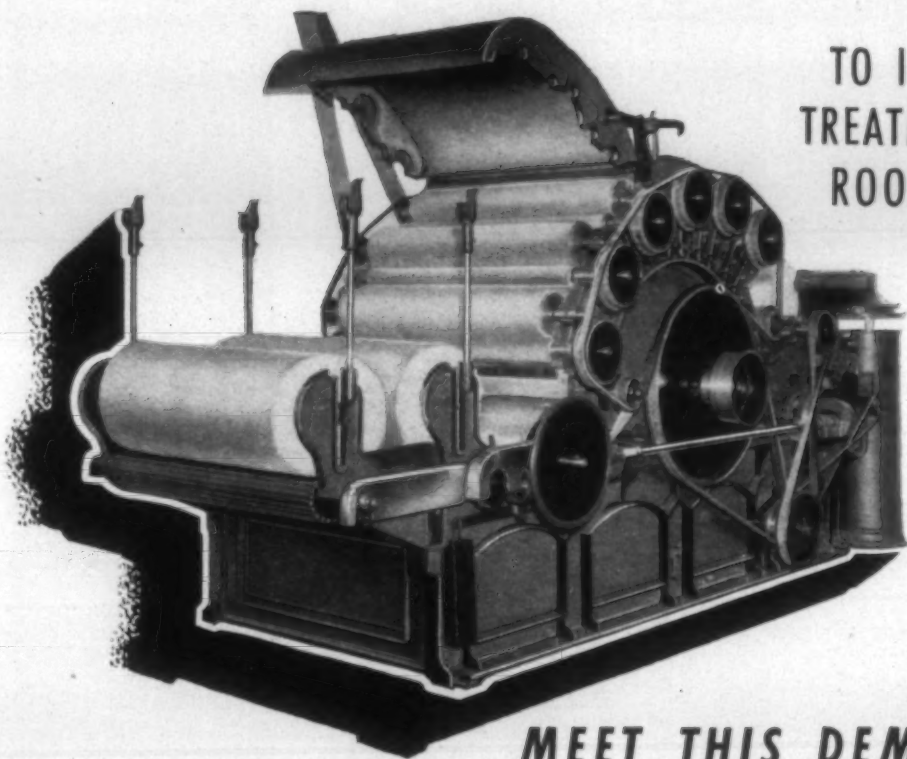
and the filling arranged two picks face to one back pick.

Fig. 345 illustrates the face weave, — twill. Fig. 346

illustrates the back weave, plain. Fig. 347 illustrates the face weave on face threads and picks. Fig. 348 illustrates the back weave on back threads and picks. Fig. 349 illustrates the two weaves combined. Fig. 350 illustrates the

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The unit finally developed after many tests employs the chassis of a standard 40" flat card but is equipped with six worker and six stripper rolls in place of top flats. Also a special lickering roll, feed plate, and fancy roll are used. This system is especially flexible and is capable of handling all fiber lengths.

Equipped with a double lap back arrangement and a two-coiler front, this unit offers you many outstanding advantages in the long staple field, including:

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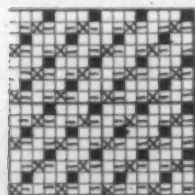
Another noteworthy feature of the design we employ is that the equipment can be readily applied to a regular Whitin cotton card chassis in the mill, thereby enabling mills to convert present top flat cards to roller-type cards. No alteration of the chassis is necessary and the card may be reconverted to a top flat card again when conditions warrant.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C. ATLANTA, GA.

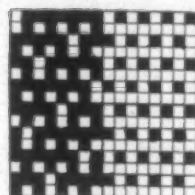
complete design, drawing-in draft and reed plan. The two fabrics are bound together by raising back threads into the face fabric indicated by dots. The binding is made in an eight-harness sateen order.

The key for the complete design is as follows: solid squares indicate face weave; crosses indicate back weave; horizontal lines on face threads indicate face threads raised

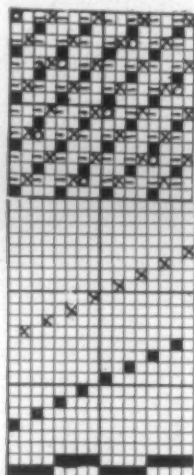
bound together in eight harness sateen order by lowering a face thread into the back fabric. This illustration also gives the drawing-in draft and reed plan. Fig. 356 illustrates the chain plan. The key for this design is as follows: solid squares show face weave; crosses show back weave; horizontal lines on face threads indicate face threads raised on



354



356



355

on back picks. Dots indicate where the two fabrics are bound together. Fig. 351 illustrates the chain plan.

The second method of binding is illustrated at Fig. 352,

3

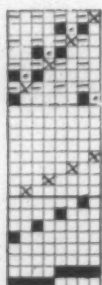
which is the complete design having — twill face, and a

3

2 — twill for back, also drawing-in draft and reed plan.

2

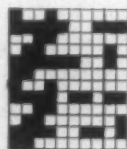
The key for this design is as follows: solid squares indicate face weave; crosses indicate back weave; horizontal lines on face threads indicate face threads raised on back picks.



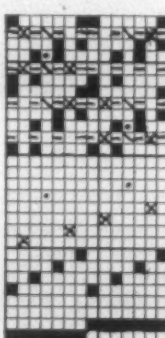
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361



360

In the binding threads, indicated by arrow, the diagonal lines indicate the binding threads floating between the two fabrics; the dots indicate threads raised into face fabric between a float of two face threads; the circles indicate the binding threads lowered between floats of two back threads. In the chain plan harness shafts are lowered on these picks. Fig. 353 illustrates the chain plan.

The third method of binding is illustrated at Figs. 354 and 355, having the plain weave for face and back fabrics. Fig. 354 illustrates the two weaves combined which will make two plain fabrics woven one on the top of the other without any binding. Fig. 355 illustrates the two weaves



357-A

back picks; circles indicate face threads lowered in back fabric. In the chain plan, the harness shafts are lowered on these picks.

Fig. 357-A illustrates the face of a heavy wool fabric. Fig. 357-B illustrates the back of this fabric. These two fabrics are bound together by the first method. The threads and picks in the face fabric are arranged one light, one



357-B

dark, which gives the step effect to the fabric. Fig. 358 illustrates the design, drawing-in draft and reed plan. Face

2

1

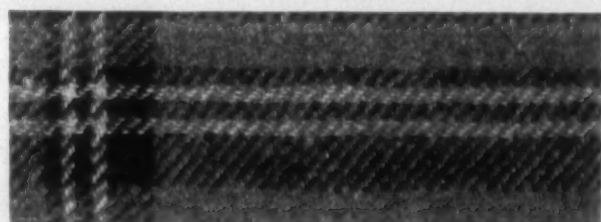
weave is — twill, back weave — twill. Fig. 359 illus-

2

3

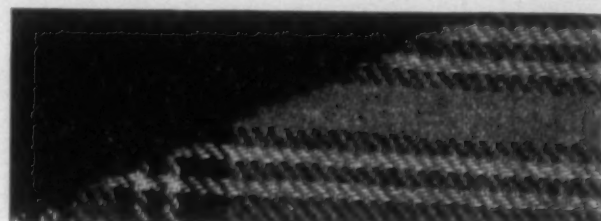
trates the chain plan.

Fig. 357-C illustrates the plaid back of a wool overcoat fabric. Fig. 357-D illustrates the face and plaid back of



357-C

this fabric, bound together with extra threads. The illustration shows these extra threads clearly. Fig. 360 illustrates the design, drawing-in draft and reed plan. Fig. 361 illustrates the chain plan.



357-D

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MILL NEWS

DANVILLE, VA.—The electrochemicals department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has announced that the method of continuous open-width bleaching of cotton goods has been put into operation at Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc. Features of this newly-developed process are that it satisfactorily handles the heavier fabrics demanded by the armed forces, allows operating savings and a simple straight-line flow of goods. Basically, the operation includes the usual caustic soda treatment, follow by a water wash, then a hydrogen peroxide bleach treatment and a subsequent wash. Technique and equipment used in these steps is new.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.—Summit Yarn Co., equipped with 4,000 spindles, has been sold by Belding Hemingway Corticelli Co. to the Duplan Corp. The new operating firm has additional plants at Grottoes, Va., and Winston-Salem, N. C., and specializes in thrown yarns and woven gray goods.

RICHMOND, VA.—Forty spinning machines at the rayon tire cord plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. have been converted from civilian to military production. The changeover of machines adds 14,000,000 pounds to the annual tire yarn capacity of the plant, and was effected only after extensive alteration of equipment originally constructed for clothing yarn. This conversion step represents a temporary wartime changeover of rayon equipment, which will in all probability revert to its original use after the emergency. A second expansion step, begun last November, will add another 7,000,000 pounds to the output of "Cordura" high-tenacity rayon for tires and other war uses.

MORE STARS FOR SOUTHERN MILLS

Action by the Army and Navy in citing firms connected with the Southern textile industry has been confined recently to the awarding of stars for "E" pennants, denoting continued outstanding production of materials for the services. Lebanon (Tenn.) Woolen Mills, which was honored originally Jan. 27 of last year, now flies an Army-Navy pennant with two stars. The eight units of Callaway Mills at La-Grange, Ga., first cited June 22, have been awarded single stars for their flags. Employees of the two Lancaster, Pa., plants of Armstrong Cork Co. have now added second stars to their "E" pennants. Armstrong won the Army-Navy award Nov. 30, 1942, and a renewal on June 26 of last year. The Lindale, Ga., and Opelika, Ala., units of Pepperell Mfg. Co. were also notified last month to add renewal stars to their flags.

Anchor Duck Mills of Rome, Ga., as noted, is scheduled to receive a production pennant Feb. 3. An account of the ceremony at Rome will be carried in an early issue of TEXTILE BULLETIN.

WOODRUFF, S. C.—Palmetto Textiles, Inc., capitalized at \$50,000 to buy, sell and manufacture cotton and cotton textiles, has been granted a state charter. Officials are Henry Rothfield, president, and J. F. Rogers, secretary-treasurer.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A recent issue of *Pacific Truths*, published monthly for the employees of Pacific Mills, called attention to the fine production and accident records of the Columbia plants. The units at Columbia have established a record of 1,221,304 man-hours without a single lost-time accident. The Granby spinning room has a perfect score since July 20, 1942, while by plants, the record is Richland, 498,104, Granby 368,440, and Olympia 254,760 hours of safe operation.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.—Neisler Mills Co., Inc., selling agent for Neisler Mills, Inc., was elected to membership in the Association of Cotton Merchants of New York by that organization's board of directors recently.

ANDERSON, S. C.—The plant of Anderson Weavers, recently destroyed by fire, is now being rebuilt and is expected to resume operations next month. The new plant will be approximately one-third larger.

MINTER, S. C.—A special meeting of the stockholders of Southern Worsted Corp. has been called at the company offices for Feb. 21 to consider and act on a resolution that the corporation go into voluntary liquidation, wind up its affairs and dissolve. The plant is equipped with 7,200 spindles and 140 looms. J. W. Newkirk of New York City is president, S. H. Lawton of Boston, Mass., treasurer, H. D. Wood of Boston secretary and assistant treasurer, and John H. Bateman the agent.

ROXBORO, N. C.—The annual get-together for long-time employees of Collins & Aikman Corp. was held recently, at which some 100 workers and officials were recognized for 15, 20 and 25 years of association with the company. Gus Deering was admitted to the 25-year group, and Albert Cavallaro, Matt Dickerson and J. M. Robinson to the 20-year group. Cited for 15 years of service were Harvey Britt, Bessie H. Brooks, George H. Currier, Melvin H. Gentry, Taft H. Gillis, E. W. Gravitte, G. W. Gravitte, Theresa Hamlette, W. E. Harper, Andrew Jackson, C. H. Knott, J. A. Layne, Frances McCann, Bernice Parham, Draughan Parham and W. R. Snow.

WOODRUFF, S. C.—C. P. Dill, superintendent, entertained the overseers and office force of the Brandon Corp. at a turkey dinner last month, the 11th time he has done this since becoming connected with the company. Among the guests were H. B. Kilgore, general manager, F. D. Lockman, Jr., assistant general manager, and J. L. Foster, C. M. Padgett, Smiley Griffin, I. B. Garner, Sr., J. K. Taylor, Gordon Oltman, Ruby Boyter, Harold Taylor, Smith Thomas and O. L. LeRoy.

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PERSONAL NEWS

Francis E. Stuart, secretary and assistant treasurer of Piedmont Processing Co., has been named president of the Belmont (N. C.) Kiwanis Club.

V. D. Guire, a director of Steele Cotton Mills at Lenoir (N. C.) Cotton Mills, has been elected president of the Union National Bank at Lenoir.



D. J. Brightman

Donald J. Brightman has been appointed general sales manager of the textile division of United States Rubber Co. A native New Englander and practical textile manufacturer, Mr. Brightman will take charge of sales and distribution of all products now being made in the company's five mills, four of which are in the South. Assisting him in the newly-established sales organization will be H. E. Sunbury, A. W. Hansen, D. S. Ballou and Marjorie S. Biron.

Fred L. Smyre, Jr., president and treasurer of A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Ranlo, N. C., has been acting as chairman of the special gifts committee of the Gaston County campaign for funds to combat infantile paralysis.

Mrs. J. M. Spearman, wife of the superintendent of the Arial (S. C.) plant of Alice Mfg. Co., is reported to be in good condition following injuries received recently in an automobile accident.

Comer Jennings, Jr., son of the president and treasurer of Cowhee Mills at Eufaula, Ala., has been elected art editor of the *Roll Call*, annual publication of the cadet corps at Culver (Ind.) Military Academy. He is an outstanding member of the senior class.

A. Stanley Llewellyn, general manager and vice-president of Inman (S. C.) Mills, has been re-elected president of the Spartanburg County Health Council.

W. B. Moore, formerly assistant treasurer of Cramerton (N. C.) Mills, Inc., has been promoted to first lieutenant in the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. At present he is taking special training at Fort Benning, Ga. He will return to his station at New River, N. C., in March.

Romey Henson, formerly of Callaway Mills at LaGrange, Ga., is now night overseer of spinning at Montgomery (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

C. H. Campbell, vice-president in charge of sales for Sonoco Products Co., has been re-elected president of the Hartsville (S. C.) Chamber of Commerce.

C. C. Dawson, vice-president of Cramerton (N. C.) Mills, Inc., has been elected as the outstanding citizen of the past year by the Belmont Junior Chamber of Commerce. He was honored at the organization's annual banquet Jan. 27.

Halbert M. Jones, formerly president and treasurer of Waverly Mills, Inc., and vice-president and treasurer of Scotland Sheeting Mills, Inc., Laurinburg, N. C., has been promoted to captain at the Jeffersonville (Ind.) Quartermaster Depot. He has been connected with the textile and cordage purchase section of the depot's procurement division since December of 1942.

C. W. Bendigo, formerly of Judson Mills at Greenville, S. C., has joined the editorial staff of *Textile World*.

T. L. Arnett has been made superintendent of the Valway plant as well as the dye plant of Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga. F. S. Foster, formerly assistant overseer of the Hillside plant cloth room, has been promoted to overseer of designing and development at the Valway plant.

Lawrence H. Fleet has been appointed director of the new products division, National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., New York City. National Aniline is reported to have comprehensive post-war plans on new products development, supplementing such items as detergents which have been introduced recently.

Harold A. Gibbs of Enka, N. C., has been elected president of the Tompkins Textile Society at North Carolina State College, Raleigh. Other officers include Arthur L. Fried of New York City, vice-president; Donald F. Sapp of Concord, N. C., secretary; Mary Lou McArthur of Lumberton, N. C., treasurer; and Siegfried Wallner, Jr., of Jacksonville, Tex., reporter.

T. C. Davis has been appointed vice-president in charge of mechanical sales planning and experimental sales for Dayton (Ohio) Rubber Mfg. Co. T. D. Sligman has been made vice-president in charge of mechanical sales. In the manufacturing and development divisions of the company H. S. Moordian has been appointed vice-president in charge of production, and Joseph Rockoff has been made vice-president in charge of development.

Fred K. Keasler, previously overseer of weaving at Riverdale Mills, Enoree, S. C., has been named assistant superintendent.

Ensign W. H. Suttensfield, Jr., U. S. N. R., son of the treasurer of American Yarn & Processing Co., Mt. Holly, N. C., recently visited his parents at their home in Charlotte, N. C., prior to reporting for a new assignment. He is attached to a Navy PT boat unit.

Frank E. "Red" Cooper, assistant sales manager for Tesco Chemical Co., Atlanta, Ga., was inducted into the U. S. Army Dec. 28, and is now at Fort Barrancas, Fla.

J. B. Walker has been promoted from overseer of weaving to assistant superintendent of Eastman (Ga.) Cotton Mills, succeeding Luke Long.

Claude B. Iler of Greenville, S. C., Southern manager for Keever Starch Co., has returned to work after a brief but serious illness during which he was a patient at the General Hospital, Greenville.

J. H. Mayes, vice-president and general manager of Fitzgerald (Ga.) Cotton Mills, has been re-elected president of the Fitzgerald Savings and Loan Association.

Roger Milliken, New York and South Carolina textile executive, was the guest of honor at a recent banquet held at Seneca, S. C., during which business leaders expressed appreciation for his part in locating near Clemson College the \$2,000,000 rayon plant now being constructed.

Edwin O. Spier, who was formerly connected with numerous textile plants in the Carolinas and Virginia, has been named assistant vice-president of United Merchants & Manufacturers Management Corp., New York City. He is in charge of the firm's spinning and weaving activities.

Donald M. Martin, former president of Aqua Sec Corp., has become associated with the New York office of General Dye-stuff Corp. where he will be in charge of the firm's auxiliary department, which has formulated plans covering the development of textile finishes for post-war operations.



W. E. Murray

Walter E. Murray has been elected a vice-president of Warwick Chemical Co., West Warwick, R. I., according to an announcement by the company's president, Ernest Nathan. Mr. Murray joined Warwick in 1941 as sales manager of the textile chemical department, later was appointed manager of that department. Following his graduation from Providence College in 1928, he joined the U. S. Finishing Co. as plant chemist, and later held similar positions with Slater Print Works at Webster, Mass., and Eddystone Co. at Wilmington, Del. After two years with Eddystone he was appointed superintendent of the Lincoln Bleachery Division of the Lonsdale (R. I.) Co., and then served as technical director for Pacific Mills, New York City.

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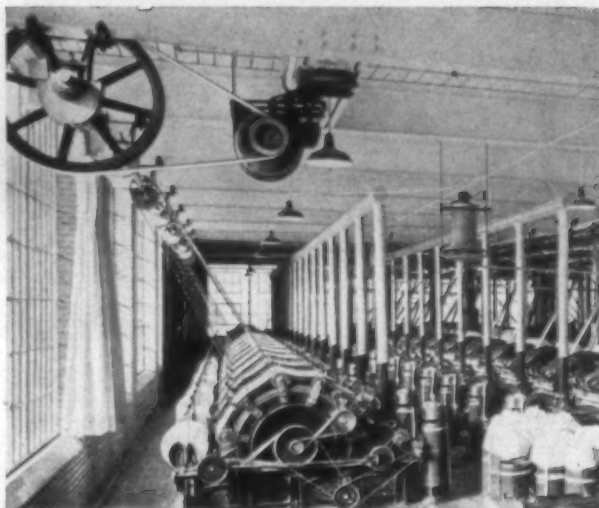
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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

\$100,000 For Cotton Research

The National Cotton Council announces that it has signed a contract with the War Production Board for five cotton research projects to cost approximately \$100,000. Three of the projects will deal with cotton as related to plastics while others will deal with blending processes and insect control.

As much as we are interested in textile research we cannot but wonder if the projects named above are a proper function of the War Production Board.

Congress would be justified in making a special appropriation for the purposes named, but it seems to us that the War Production Board is making a misuse of funds given it for the prosecution of the war, for there is only a remote possibility that the research projects will be completed before the war ends.

An Excellent Idea

Senator Bennett C. Clark has proposed that the \$74,000,000 Pentagon Building and grounds built by the War Department, at Washington, D. C., on a 320-acre tract on the west bank of the Potomac River be converted after the war into a veterans' hospital.

Almost everyone who has seen that immense structure has wondered what would be done with it after the war and has been fearful that it would be used to house new Government agencies created partially because there was space to be filled.

The Pentagon Building was built of granite and is a magnificent structure, and it seems to us that it could easily be converted into a hospital.

Our Right to Judge

Since when have we become so righteous that our radio and newspaper commentators can become excited about Russia taking back the part of Poland which was given to her by the League of Nations but later taken by Poland under force of arms?

Because Mexico was weak and we had the military power we took from her the area which is now the State of Texas.

By military force we took Cuba and the Philippines from Spain. Our excuse was that Spain sank the battleship *Maine* in Havana harbor, but some still believe that the sinking was due to an internal explosion.

It is true that we gave Cuba her liberty and that we were on the way to giving independence to the Philippines, but the facts are that we took both by military force, and as far as Spain is concerned we might just as well have kept them.

We have no regrets about our acquiring Texas, Cuba or the Philippines, but having taken them by military force, it is a case of the kettle calling the pot black when we shout about the iniquity of Russia in her prospective annexation of the area east of the Curzon line.

Although the Curzon line was established under the sanction of the League of Nations, the area east of that line had belonged to Russia for more than one hundred years, during a portion of which time there was no Poland.

The Poles took advantage of a period of military weakness upon the part of Russia to grab that territory.

When Germany moved into the Sudeten area of Czechoslovakia, it suggested to the Poles that they do some grabbing and they did not hesitate to jump upon the hapless Czechs and take a large area of their country.

The Poles did not then know that they were to be attacked by the Germans, but believing that they had the might of Germany behind them, did not hesitate to grab the territory of a neighbor.

Now Poland is crying aloud about the iniquities of Russia in proposing to take back land which Poland forcibly took from her, and our politicians, taking note of the large number of Poles in the United States who will vote in the next election, are joining them in their sobs.

If there was a large enough Indian vote, some politicians would openly advocate our giving the United States back to them.

When we took this land from the Indians we did not even have the excuse that it had formerly belonged to us or that the Indians had once taken it from us by military force.

It took a lot of nerve for Secretary Hull to suggest to Russia that we act as judge and jury and decide whether or not the Soviets should take back the area that Poland took from them.

Check-Off Held Illegal

Judge Dale Souter, in a decree signed January 7th at Grand Rapids, Mich., held that non-union employees protesting a \$1.50 monthly check-off were entitled to refunds of their money from the CIO's utility workers organizing committee.

While this is only a decision of a State court, it is a sound and logical opinion, and there are hopes that it will be sustained by higher courts.

No one can deny the right of a worker to instruct his employer to pay part of his wages to any organization with which he is affiliated but the right of a union to demand that part of a worker's wages be turned over to it without the consent of the worker is utterly un-American.

Soldier Writes to Son

William C. Price of Shelby, N. C., who is fighting in the American Army in Italy, recently wrote to his year-old son whom he has never seen:

You see, son, I don't really know how it feels to be a pop, as I have been away from home all this time, doing my share on a job that thousands of other little boys' fathers are also working at, trying to bring peace to the world so that you and all the other little boys can grow up into a world that will never bring the horrors and hardships of war upon your shoulders as it has on the shoulders of us men who have had to leave our homes and loved ones to fight.

The soldiers in this war know what they are fighting for but many who are safe in their homes in America do not seem to know that we are in a war.

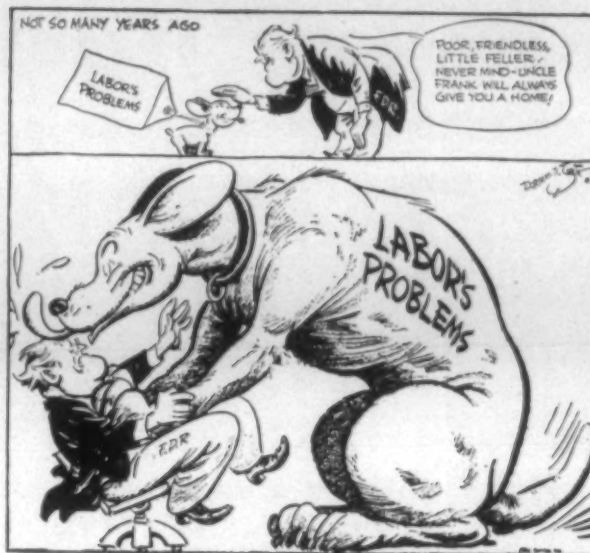
Testing Equipment Made Available

Dean Malcolm E. Campbell, upon taking charge of the textile school of North Carolina State College, found that testing laboratory was very poorly equipped and entirely inadequate.

Through the interest of Governor J. Melville Broughton, \$15,000 was provided by the state and Dean Campbell has recently been in the North purchasing the equipment necessary to set up an up-to-date room for scientific testing of yarns and fabrics.

One of the machines very badly needed was a Moscrop yarn tester. In view of the fact that this is built in England, it was practically impossible to obtain one now. However, through the courtesy of B. L. Whittier of the Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Mills in Baltimore, Md., that organization very kindly offered to lend the school, for an indefinite period of time, one of its machines. It is a new one which had never been put into operation. The machine, if it could have been purchased, would have cost in the neighborhood of \$1,500, and the courtesy shown by the Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Mills is greatly appreciated by Dean Campbell.

The Pup Grew Up



Reprint, Smith for NEA Service, Inc.

Origin of the Japs

There is a difference of opinion between the Japanese and the Chinese relative to the origin of the Japanese race.

The Japanese say that race originated with the Sun Goddess who came down from the skies upon marble steps.

The Chinese say that two thousand or more years ago there was a man in China so low down and so filthy that nobody would touch him or even go near him.

They say that with the use of long poles they pushed that man upon a raft and pushed the raft out into an ocean tide.

The raft finally reached the island now known as Japan and there the outcast mated with a monkey and that was the origin of the Japanese.

Judging by the appearance and character of the Japanese people the second theory is more nearly right than the first.

Growing Scarcity of Labor

We are receiving many reports relative to a growing scarcity of textile labor and hear that quite a few mills have discontinued the third shift.

It is undoubtedly true that many third shifts have been operated only by allowing machinery to remain idle on the second shift.

Almost as much production is often obtained from a fully operated second shift as from partially operated second and third shifts.

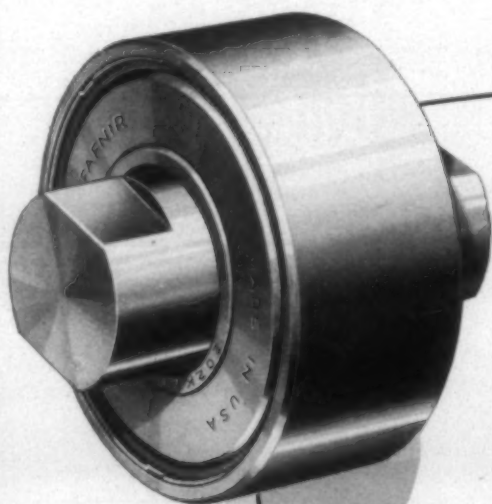
When the war is over and unneeded workers gather day after day around the mill gates seeking employment, textile executives will wonder where they were when badly needed.

STILL PAYING DIVIDENDS

\$7.00 per Year per Loom!



FIVE YEARS, or more than 26,000 working hours ago, Fafnir 202TT Ball Bearings were installed on the treadle rolls of looms in a prominent Southern mill. Double-sealed and unsoiled in their long service, the bearings were recently removed and examined. Here's the mechanical report:



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CASE HISTORY

"After 26,000 hours

"Application No. 8861 Fafnir Ball Bearings 202TT on Treadle Rolls of Stafford Looms.

"In active service more than 26,000 hours. Examination showed not the slightest indication of wear on the Cams, and the bearings in perfect condition. Bearings showed effective exclusion of lint and contained lubricant commensurate with requirements.

"NOTE: Without considering the saving in oil or the labor of replacing worn Cams and Treadle Rolls, this mill saved in excess of \$7.00 per year per loom in Cam and Treadle Roll replacement parts alone. All Treadles will be equipped with Fafnir Ball Bearings in the future."

Actual case histories such as this, show that Fafnir Bearings pay dividends in performance, maintenance and replacement costs. If you have a bearing problem, your Fafnir distributor will help you solve it — to your continued profit. The Fafnir Bearing Company, New Britain, Connecticut. Branch Offices: Atlanta, Birmingham, Boston, Charlotte, Dallas.



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BALL BEARINGS

MASTER MECHANICS' SECTION

Preventive Maintenance Keeps Motors on the Job

By B. M. BROWN and W. W. McCULLOUGH

(From Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning for October, 1943)

AN intelligent motor maintenance system prevents breakdowns, rather than repairing them. Such a system involves competent, periodic, systematic inspections, and records. There can be no hard and fast rules for frequency of inspection but for heating and ventilating systems the following will be adequate under average conditions:

Once a week: Check oil level in bearings and see that oil rings are moving freely; check temperature of motor bearings and primary iron with the hand; sniff for fumes of overheated insulation.

Once a month: Check brush holders, brushes and shunts. Blow out motor with compressed air.

Once a year: Or at start of season, check air gap with feeler gage, check insulation with megger, check voltage with volt meter and load with ammeter. Clean out and replace grease in ball and roller bearings. Check stock of renewal parts in light of past experience.

Every two years: Dismantle motor, see that all windings are tight, replace loose wedges and loose bands before dipping in varnish and baking. Inspect commutator and commutator connections. Remove bracket and wash out sleeve bearing housing, preferably with hot kerosene and compressed air.

Bearings Are Troublesome

Bearings probably cause more shutdowns, delay and expense than any other thing. The first requirement of successful bearing operation is lubrication. Lubricant, bearing design and condition must be correct. Safe operating temperature for bearings under normal operating conditions is considered to be 104° F. above surrounding room air temperature and any rise above that should be investigated.

In a sleeve bearing the oil film carries the load and prevents metal contact and thereby perceptible bearing wear. In order to insure the existence of the oil film be sure to use the right oil; and in order to minimize the destructive effects in case the film fails, be sure to use the right babbit. For sleeve bearings oil should be kept filled to right level and oil rings turning freely. Oiling should be done when motor is at rest. Oiling bearings is more often overdone than underdone. Sleeve bearings which require frequent filling and thereby leak oil onto stator windings should be replaced with sealed type brackets and bearings.

The purpose of the felt washers in these seals is to keep

out dirt and air. Air currents tend to atomize the excess oil and deposit it on motor windings. Felt seals should be purchased from the manufacturer in order to ensure perfect fit, the hole slightly less in diameter than the diameter of the shaft and its edges even and at right angles to the shaft.

In ball bearings the balls act as separating medium between shaft and housing. The balls have a rolling contact with the race way but a sliding contact with the retainer and thus require lubrication. Most ball bearings in horizontal motors use grease but some vertical motors use oil. Do not leave containers open, as this permits dirt and abrasive to reach the bearing. Soda base soap greases are preferred, as they have a high melting point, stability and tend to emulsify with water.

Broken or nicked balls in ball bearings cause rapid destruction of the bearing but can be detected by the unusual noise (or "clicks") or by overheating. Overheating may also be due to too much grease. Ordinarily housing should not be more than half full of grease.

Clean housing once a year and replace with new grease. After dismantling, clean housing and bearing and wash in a proper solvent or carbon tetrachloride, being sure that all particles of grit are removed. Remove residue of cleaning fluid with light oil before refilling with grease. Keep grease containers covered to protect from dirt and use clean non-metallic paddle for applying fresh grease.

The air gap in a motor depends upon proper maintenance of bearings and on proper alignment of the brackets or pedestal with the frame. Air gap is tested at pulley end of motor, making four tests 90° apart. For motors of less than ten h.p. the air gap should be at least 0.005 inch, and for motors above ten h.p. it should be at least 0.010.

Care of Insulators

The electrical conductors in a motor are kept separated from the magnetic circuit and from the mechanical assembly by use of insulators. Insulation is also used in commutators to separate the bars from each other and in coils to isolate individual turns. These insulating materials are non-conductors only when dry.

Electrical equipment must be kept both dry and clean. Dirt and dust cause breakdown of insulation and increase motor temperature by restricting ventilation. Motor is best cleaned by dry compressed air at about 50 psi. Do not direct air against commutator until sure it is free from

moisture. Air pressure should not be too great. If dirt is mixed with grease, some solvent may be necessary to remove it. Three types of solvent are available, Stoddard solvent naphtha, carbon tetrachloride and a mixture of the two. Stoddard solvent has a minimum flash point of 100° F., minimizes fire hazard and is to be preferred over gasoline and naphtha. If this solvent is not effective a 50-50 mixture of Stoddard solvent and carbon tetrachloride is non-inflammable, but mixed in the right proportion with air is explosive. In extreme cases straight carbon tetrachloride may be used. But carbon tetrachloride is corrosive and after use the residue should be removed by applying a petroleum solvent.

Before any solvent is used be sure there is good ventilation and minimum fire risk. If hose is used be sure the nozzle is grounded. Have a carbon tetrachloride fire extinguisher handy and do not let clothing become soaked in solvent. When using carbon tetrachloride be sure to have a watcher familiar with artificial respiration, and in confined areas, such as a pit, have worker wear a gas mask.

After cleaning apply a baking varnish as recommended by the manufacturer—from two to four coats, each coat dipped and baked. Baking should be in an oven at not more than 240° F. Insulation tests are made to determine the condition rather than the quality of the insulation. Tests are usually with a 500 v. megger. A higher voltage megger may damage low voltage insulation. A safe general rule is that insulation resistance should be approximately one megohm per 1,000 volts of operating voltage with one megohm as a minimum.

Totally enclosed motors and totally fan cooled motors are sealed to exclude outside air and thus protected against entrance of dust, dirt or abrasives. For these motors there are two points to observe: see that all exposed joints in motor frame and brackets are tight; use a water resistant grease in the bracket fits if motor is dismantled for any reason. Second, see that motor is provided with a drain plug or pipe at the bottom of the frame for removal of any accumulated water.

Role of Testing Laboratories Is Described

Much has been written about the part chemists, scientists, physicists and testing laboratories will play in the post-war world. Manufacturers throughout the country are thinking ahead, planning on the use of research and testing in the solution of their problems. How best to put to use the vast knowledge stored in the minds and files of research and testing engineers causes manufacturers to ask, "What can the testing laboratory do for us?"

The United States Testing Co., Inc., with main laboratories in Hoboken, N. J., has just issued a booklet, "New World," in an attempt to give to industry a brief, all-over answer to this question, "What can science do for us?" The company will send a copy of "New World" to anyone upon request.

Durene Association Reports License Agreement Is Popular

Response to the new license agreement defining use of the trade-mark "Durene" to identify garments and hosiery made of Durene mercerized cotton yarn has been enthusiastic and wide scale, according to the Durene Association. The new license agreement announced last September became operative Jan. 1, and purchasers of the major percentage of Durene yarn for civilian goods have been licensed. Two hundred and thirty-three agreements have already been concluded and applications are being received daily. Division by trades to date is as follows: hosiery 138, underwear 44, outerwear 26, fabrics and narrow fabrics 16, miscellaneous nine.

The new quality control policy requires that all merchandise containing Durene yarn which meets the specified quality standards must be identified. The trademark "Durene" is now licensed for use only on merchandise of good quality and workmanship which can meet performance tests of a qualified testing laboratory.

Interest in the new quality control policy is reflected in

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THE KEEVER STARCH CO., COLUMBUS, OHIO

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the use of garment identification labels during the last three months of 1943 which showed an increase of 47 per cent over the same period for 1942. Durene transfers on hosiery also show a marked increase. The use of merchandise inserts has increased 670 per cent in the same period, a particularly notable advance in view of the shortage of Durene yarn for civilian use.

Appearance standards recently developed by the Durene Association are being established as an additional quality control factor in yarn production. It is believed that this is the first use of appearance standards for ply mercerized cotton yarn.

The following have been elected officers of the Durene Association of America for 1944: J. B. Frierson, Jr., of the Dixie Mercerizing Co., president; W. H. Sattenfield of the American Yarn & Processing Co., vice-president; J. P. Holt of the Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., treasurer; G. W. Herrick, Jr., of the Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., assistant treasurer; A. C. Layton Newsom, secretary and merchandising director.

Nation's 1943 Rayon Production Totaled 663,144,000 Pounds

Production of rayon (yarn plus staple fiber) by United States mills in 1943 aggregated 663,144,000 pounds, states *Rayon Organon*, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. This total exceeded the previous record of 632,615,000 pounds produced in 1942 by five per cent, the gain being due to increased war and civilian demands.

Due to the continued expansion of the rayon tire yarn program in 1943, the output of viscose plus cuprammonium yarn amounted to 338,511,000 pounds, an increase of nine

per cent compared with the 1942 production of 310,475,000 pounds. Rayon staple fiber output also increased six per cent from 153,285,000 pounds in 1942 to 162,019,000 pounds in 1943. The output of acetate filament yarn in 1943, on the other hand, declined four per cent from 168,855,000 pounds in 1942 to 162,614,000 pounds in 1943.

Deliveries of rayon by American mills in 1943 followed the same general pattern of production, states the *Organon*, except that the viscose-cuprammonium filament yarn took the main burden of the good neighbor rayon export program during the year. In the latter part of 1943, however, acetate filament yarn and rayon staple fiber exports were increasing. No figures are available for publication as to the volume of 1943 exports.

Ullman Firm Collects Post-War Data

A general survey of post-war planning in numerous manufacturing fields has been collected by the Roland G. E. Ullman organization, nationwide marketing counselors with headquarters at Philadelphia, Pa. This survey contains a number of references to post-war planning in textiles. Copies may be secured by addressing the firm at 1520 Locust Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa.

Carl A. Rudisill Has Stroke

Carl A. Rudisill, prominent executive of several textile plants at Cherryville, N. C., suffered a stroke of paralysis at his home in Lincolnton, N. C., Jan. 25. He was taken to a Lincolnton hospital where physicians described his illness as very serious.

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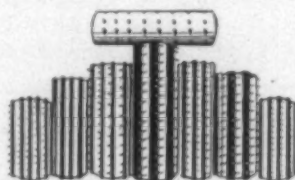
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CARDER, SPINNER and Superintendent desires to change; above draft age, married, experienced, carded and combed cotton. Experienced all staples, yarns, plain, fancy cotton weave; available now. Strength and quality a specialty. References. Location and shift no preference. Address "Box 449," c/o Textile Bulletin.

SUPERINTENDENT Available for new connection in very near future. Fully experienced in manufacturing, purchasing and personnel. Have a most creditable record for producing results over a period of several years. Salary secondary. Acceptable references. If interested, address Box "B-R," c/o Textile Bulletin.

TIRE FABRIC EXPERT, now employed, would consider change to better position. 42 years of age; married; energetic and efficient. Have a record of several years' successful experience in all phases of both Cotton and Rayon Tire Fabric Manufacturing. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address D. P. W., c/o Textile Bulletin.

TEXTILE SUPERINTENDENT Available. Have just completed 20 years' continuous service as superintendent with one company on high grade combed and carded mercerized yarns, including long chain quilling. Textile graduate, middle-aged and can furnish first-class references as to character and manufacturing ability. Address "T-142," c/o Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Overseer of Carding or Spinning. Can furnish good references. Address replies to "Box 475," c/o Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Master Mechanic and Plant Engineer or Assistant Superintendent. Have 20 years' experience as Master Mechanic and Plant Engineer; am familiar with every process of cotton textile manufacturing. Address "A-A," c/o Textile Bulletin.

OVERSEER Finishing and Napping now open for job. 25 years' experience on all kinds cotton goods. Age 56. Can give references. Address "Overseer Finishing," c/o Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Overseer Carding and Spinning in cotton mill or cotton yarn mill. Forty years old; I. C. S. graduate. A-1 references. Also experienced in hosiery yarn manufacturing. Address "A-1," c/o Textile Bulletin.

POSITION WANTED by Cotton Yarn Mill Man. Carding or Spinning, or can oversee both, or superintend cotton yarn mill. Address "R. M. J., c/o Textile Bulletin.

POSITION WANTED by experienced Spooler Room man on Barber-Colman spoolers and warpers; also experienced on Universal winders. Address "Box 86," c/o Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Second Hand in Spinning Room. Now employed but would like to change. Best of references. Age 42. Address "Box 12-A," c/o Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Overseer of Spinning; 20 years' experience on weaving, knitting and all kinds novelty yarns, white and colored. Now employed; good reason for making change. Draft exempt; good manager help. Address "Box 841-M," c/o Textile Bulletin.

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Supervisor of Rayon Preparatory Department for Southern Mill. Man should be experienced in all phases of throwing, coping, warping and slashing on all types of synthetic yarn. In replying, give complete record of previous experience and employment. Confidential. Our men know of this advertisement.

Address reply to "Rayon,"
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WANTED—Job as Overseer of Weaving; 18 years' experience in weave room; I. C. S. graduate. Age 39, married; employed but desire change. Write "Weaver," c/o Textile Bulletin.

DISTRICT SALES MANAGER WANTED

A nationally recognized manufacturer of textile chemical specialties has an opening for a district sales representative for the states of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. Textile school graduate with mill experience preferred. The position offers unusual opportunities. Salary and bonus arrangement. Write fully of experience, references, family and draft status. All replies will be held in strict confidence. Our organization knows of this advertisement.

Write "Box No. 551,"
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We have on hand very big orders for different cotton piece goods with high preference ratings. We are looking for suppliers who can take care of these orders. We would gladly pay good commission to a broker or any other intermediary.

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Practical and Technical Superintendent

Now employed, would consider new connection. Understands fully all phases cotton and rayon manufacture. Not afraid of work. Draft exempt. Address "Practical," c/o Textile Bulletin.

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An experienced Second Hand to run small weave room on night run; plain weaving. Give full particulars in first letter with references.

Address "Confidential,"
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Overseer of Carding-combed and carded knitting yarns, first shift. Excellent opportunity for man with ability and initiative.

Address "H. B. A.,"
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WANTED

Timestudy man to assist in installation and maintenance of standards in three modern cotton mills in South. Applicant must be experienced on Bedaux or other type of unit system. Make application in own handwriting, stating experience, education, draft and family status, also desired starting salary. Excellent opportunity for ambitious person.

Address "ABC,"
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WANTED

A good, industrious and progressive cloth room man who is experienced on nylon and high tenacity rayon and fine rayon dress goods. Mill located in the South.

Address "Box V,"
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WANTED

Supervisory position open to man with experience in carding or carding and spinning in high grade yarn mill. Excellent opportunity. State education and present salary.

Address "S-44,"
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Wanted—Textile Supply Salesman

Excellent opportunity now open for experienced man to cover mills in four states: South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. Must be draft exempt and not now employed in war work. Residence within territory preferred. Submit full references from past employment. Direct all correspondence to Hubert J. Watson, Treas., Watson-Williams Mfg. Co., Millbury, Mass.

WANTED

Master Mechanic that is thoroughly experienced with the latest model looms and preparatory equipment for mill located in the South with approximately 600 looms.

Address "G. T. B.,"
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Textile Bulletin Want Ads

Greenville Club Elects Fred Wood

At the organization's regular meeting last month, the Greenville (S. C.) Textile Club elected Fred Wood of Judson Mills as president. Others named were I. J. Fair of the Brandon Corp., vice-president; Louis Greet, secretary-treasurer; W. P. Bagwell of Florence Mills and W. W. Foster of Victor-Monaghan Co., members of the board. Dr. A. T. Odell of Furman University spoke on "Changes Impending in Education."

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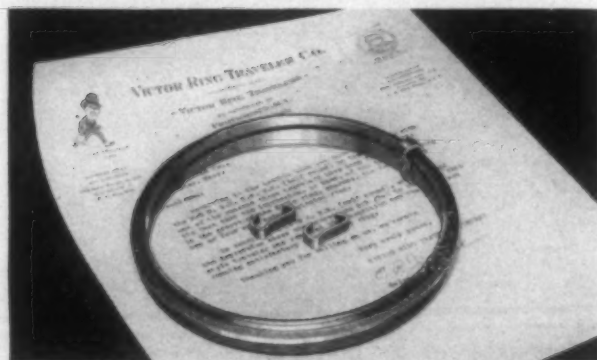
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When production was slowed by travelers heating up, wearing rapidly, and flying off auto-lubricated rings, an eastern worsted mill asked Victor Service Engineers for assistance in spotting the trouble. It was found that the traveler used was glazing the wick and running dry, because the impression of the traveler rode on the wick groove.

A simple change to a Victor Traveler with a higher impression restored the advantages of the lubricating feature, tripled traveler life, and checked the "ripple" wear that soon develops on the inside of the rings when the oil is not properly distributed.

A folder describing how to select travelers with the right impression for all types of auto-lubricated rings will be sent on request. Talk over your traveler troubles with a Victor Service Engineer, and let his proved "know-how" help you save time, improve yarn quality. Write, wire, or phone.

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VICTOR
Ring Travelers

Textile Square Club Re-elects Reimer

Harry Reimer, dry goods editor of *Daily News Record*, was re-elected for his 11th term as president of the Textile Square Club at the organization's annual meeting last month in New York City. Judge Charles W. Froessel, justice of the New York State Supreme Court, was the guest of honor and principal speaker.

Reports of various committees and officers indicated the extent to which the organization is devoting itself to war projects.

A. D. Rydstrom of Cone Export & Commission Co. was elected first vice-president, succeeding Nash Eldridge of J. P. Stevens & Co. John M. Hughlett of Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills was re-elected second vice-president, and Grover Muller of L. F. Dommerich & Co. was chosen third vice-president, succeeding William G. Detsch of William Iselin & Co. Edward F. Murray of Bates Fabrics, treasurer, and William Federman, assistant treasurer, were re-elected. William H. Bulwinkle, Mooresville Cotton Mills, secretary, and Ernest K. Dimock of Textile Banking Co., assistant secretary, were also re-elected. The position of official "Roastmaster" of the club was again bestowed on George Fletcher Johnston of Mooresville Cotton Mills.

Larger Quantity of Amioca On Way

A much larger quantity of Amioca, the new industrial starch, will be produced this year following the current grinding of a crop of "waxy maize," according to the sponsors of this project. However, the joint sponsors, National Starch Products, Inc., Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., and American Maize Products Co., point out that this is still to be considered more of a research project than a commercial enterprise. The three firms report that ample supplies for thorough industrial tests and small scale processing will be available soon. The story of Amioca, its development and properties, was presented in the Dec. 15, 1943, issue of *TEXTILE BULLETIN*.

Henry Burr Joins Engineering Sales Co.

Henry C. Burr, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., has joined the staff of Engineering Sales Co. and will be located at the firm's office in Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Burr is an experienced sales engineer, and will have charge of storage equipment including Lyon shelving, lockers, cabinets, boxes and shop equipment.

Other industrial lines marketed by Engineering Sales Co. are materials handling and power transmission equipment. The firm is owned and operated by S. R. and V. G. Brookshire and has offices in Greenville, S. C., as well as Charlotte.

Surcharge for Drop Shipments Advocated

Direct "drop" shipments from textile mills to customers of wholesalers were hit by Charles Williams of Williams & Shelton Co., Charlotte, N. C., at an open forum during last month's meeting of the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute in New York City. He advocated that manufacturers make a surcharge for drop shipments to wholesalers' customers and also to units of chain stores, and that the price of goods shipped in bulk to wholesalers' warehouses be lower than for drop shipments.

New Rayon Staple Fiber Is Developed By American Viscose

American Viscose Corp. has announced the successful development into commercial application of a new very fine viscose rayon staple fiber of the "Avisco" or extra-strength type. This fiber, to all practical purposes as fine as silk, is of principal and immediate interest to the fine goods cotton system mills and the spun silk or chappe spinners.

The new fiber is described as 1.0 denier "Avisco" and is produced in appropriate standard lengths suitable for the different spinning systems on which it is used. Basically, it is said to permit the spinning of yarns of far finer sizes than heretofore possible with standard type rayon staple fibers. In addition, it materially increases the strength of spun rayon yarns and fabrics as compared with the yarns and fabrics made with standard type viscose rayon staple fibers. Tests have also demonstrated that the new fiber provides superior creping qualities in fabrics made with high-twist spun rayon yarns.

Commercial applications already reported include flat knit fabrics, simplex glove fabrics, tricot knit dress goods, fine broadcloths, foundation fabrics and various types of sheer handkerchief, dress and shirting materials. These are available in constructions featuring yarns as fine as from 50/1 to 80/1 and 100/2 cotton counts. The 1.0 denier "Avisco" fiber has been spun experimentally in 100 per cent content yarns as fine as 200/1 and 300/1, or approximately up to 150 miles per pound of yarn.

The price of the new fiber is currently quoted at 26 cents per pound. For the successful development of the fiber, credit is given to the co-ordinated efforts of the corporation's production technicians, textile research department and fabric development department. As a result of its availability in commercial quantities, it is predicted that the use of spun rayon in new fields, in new types of fabrics and new products, will be considerably broadened.

Draper Plans To Build Looms

Draper Corp. will resume the building of looms this year, with production on a limited basis, it has been learned from the company. This program is being made possible because of the completion of certain war contracts. No textile machinery was built by the company in 1943.

In explaining the development, Draper Corp. says: "Some of our emergency war jobs are completed and our 1944 program calls for a resumption of loom building—only a trickle of orders at first, under ratings authorized by the War Production Board."

Pointing out that only a "trickle" of loom orders will be handled at first, the hope is expressed that favorable military operations and victory will see a resumption of normal activity in loom building.

It is emphasized that "while the war lasts, loom building must be regulated by the needs of our military forces."

Atlanta Office Is Moved

The Atlanta (Ga.) office of Joshua L. Baily & Co. has moved to new quarters at 313 Trust Co. of Georgia Building. This office was formerly located at 601-602 Kemper Insurance Building.

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That Make a

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Precision built of finest bark-tanned or chrome leather, and gauge tested for uniformity—KENTEX aprons are demonstrating that they can be *depended* upon to keep long-draft spinning and card-room machinery running to full production, with less time out for replacements.

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precision-built
aprons.

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Cotton Goods Market

NEW YORK.—Activity in the cotton gray goods market was apparently about the quietest for any January on record, according to the view expressed in a number of converting, distributing and consuming circles. Releases have been far below the heavy demands made upon mills, and expectations that the flow of cloth would be resumed at the same pace as prior to M-317 have failed to materialize. However, many intermediary distributing sources and consumers feel confident that the movement of cloth will be stepped up in the near future. Hesitation on the part of mills to release cloth is viewed as a natural reaction in light of the many demands. The belief is often expressed that this reluctance will slowly wear off.

Continuance of demand from many consuming sources is seen as remaining for some time to come, especially in view of the sparse quantities that were allotted in January. Many wholesalers in the market during recent weeks indicated that they were hardly able to pick up supplies, whereas in normal times they would place commitments through the entire first-quarter on their January visits.

Scattered lots have been released from time to time in some sections of the gray goods market, but the amounts involved are picayune. Priority rated orders receive attention here and there, with only a scattering of free goods figuring in the sales.

Reports that the Defense Supply Corp. may release burlap from its stockpile were viewed with skepticism in some quarters. The question is being asked: If burlaps can be released why not cotton goods? Shipments of burlap from Calcutta have been running from 35 to 40 per cent behind scheduled dates, because of the lack of fuel to run mills, it was said:

Burlap both in Calcutta and in this country are in a tight position, it was added, and hopes for an improvement in the situation in India are not very encouraging. Calcutta has been made the focal point in the Allied preparations for warfare against the Japs, and military agencies are said to be commandeering everything they need with the result that mills are seriously affected.

Some difficulty appears to have been encountered in connection with filling a few of the orders in the children's wear directive, but this is expected to be ironed out shortly. Converters with orders totaling a few hundred thousand yards of cloth find it impossible to place contracts with one source and therefore are obliged to split it up among a number of mills. However, each gray goods mill must get the original letter of authorization which is subsequently returned to the WPB, and the question has come up as to how to meet a situation such as this.

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NEW YORK

Cotton Yarns Market

PHILADELPHIA.—Reports are current in the yarn market that a decrease in production is expected to be shown for the month of January after figures are totaled. Aside from the always-with-us reasons such as absenteeism, manpower shortage, deficient price ceiling margins, and use of lower grade cotton, there are complaints of continued obscurity in War Production Board amendments to M-317 and M-99.

Cotton textile buyers for the war effort report that no one understands the implications of the WPB amendments, which are supposed to control the disposal of cotton yarn and cloth. Taking the Army as an example, efforts have been made to get WPB to explain, but without results so far. All the Army procurement officials can say now is "amendments will follow."

It is regarded in the yarn market here that WPB, of course, is interested first of all in aiding the war effort. As opposed to this view, WPB has now intervened again to get yarn for civilian underwear requirements. It is expected in the yarn industry that this order will later have its effectiveness lessened by a further WPB directive.

There seems to be no doubt at all that required demand for cotton sale yarn is far below the supply. The Government already is viewed as having resorted to numerous twists and turns to make believe that all interests are getting attention.

WPB is being criticized for issuing too many directives against sale cotton yarn production, without inquiring into the capacity of the yarn industry for making deliveries of the kinds of yarn required on the dates when this allocation is needed.

Distributors of cotton yarn for the knitting trades are reported to take a complacent view of the recent advice given their customers to the effect that if they have been unable to obtain more yarn, they should notify the War Production Board.

It is authoritatively stated that WPB officials have been "friendly" toward requests from yarn people for verbal interpretations of the M-317 amendment. Though some questions and answers have been published, the yarn interests say they realize it is a physical impossibility for WPB to publicize the answers to all the questions.

It is confidently expected by the yarn industry, spokesmen state, that WPB will release further clarifying amended orders as promptly as possible. It is stressed that when this has been done, M-317 will certainly become a more useful regulation than the previous conglomeration of rulings and interpretations.

J. W. Valentine & Co., Inc.

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THE WEATHER-MAN
BY INSTALLING
MEADOWS
TENSION PULLEYS**

If you're bothered with band-slip-page due to dry-weather, damp-weather or Sunday shutdowns—equip your frames with MEADOWS Tension Pulleys—the ball-bearing pulleys that are helping over 850,000 spindles from Maine to Texas maintain uniform spindle speed at all times.

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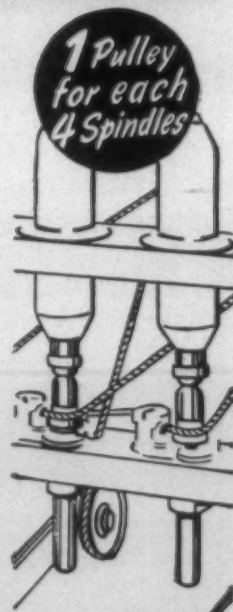
Let us show you how MEADOWS Ball Bearing Tension Pulleys will increase the spindle production of your present equipment.

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P. O. Box 1351, Greenville, S. C.

W. A. BRALEY, Itasca, Texas

AMERICAN SUPPLY CO.,
Providence, R. I.



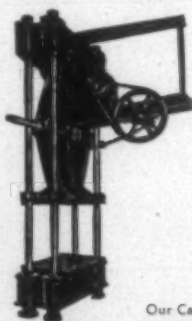
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R. W. Arrington Heads National Textile Finishers Group

Richard W. Arrington, who heads Union Bleachery at Greenville, S. C., was elected president of the National Association of Finishers of Textile Fabrics at the organization's meeting Jan. 18 in New York City. Mr. Arrington, who is an authority on the bleaching, dyeing and finishing of cotton and rayon fabrics, has spent his entire business career with Union Bleachery, beginning with the firm in 1910.

Vice-presidents elected by the association are L. H. Balou of Slatersville (R. I.) Finishing Co., and William Berry of Ware Shoals (S. C.) Bleachery. The following were among directors named: A. G. Odell, Kerr Bleaching & Finishing Works, Inc., Concord, N. C.; C. B. Hayes, Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.; A. O. Joslin, Rock Hill (S. C.) Printing & Finishing Co.; Lawrence Marx, Jr., Clearwater (S. C.) Mfg. Co.; R. O. Sellers, Southern Bleachery & Print Works, Inc., Taylors, S. C.; and J. A. Simons, Lanett Bleachery & Dye Works, West Point, Ga. Sidney Cone of Proximity Print Works, Greensboro, N. C., continues on the board. Miss Alice C. Moore continues as secretary of the association.

Among speakers at the meeting were W. Ralph McIntyre of Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co., Wilmington, Del., the retiring president, who pointed out the record of finishers in processing cloth for the military services. George F. Lanier, Jr., of the War Production Board's textile, clothing and leather division, gave an estimate of the task facing this section of the industry during the next six months. Miss Moore, in presenting her annual report, stated that a post-war planning committee is now being formed by the association and cited numerous figures pertinent to the group's activities.

New Handbook On Fatty Acid Products

A highly informative new handbook on fatty acids and their derivatives has just been published by Emery Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio. The new "Emeryfacts" brings together, in a handy working arrangement, data on the derivation and chemical nature of fatty acids, their compounds, and several tables illustrating many of their commercial applications. In addition, this handbook tabulates the specifications and characteristics of Emery's fatty acid products.

The introduction states the threefold purpose of the book as follows: "(1) to describe the basic chemistry surrounding the products we make and sell, (2) to be a brief reference guide to practicing chemists who use or may use fatty acid products and their derivatives, (3) to outline specifications, shipping data and commercial descriptions of our principal products in the fatty acid field." The information contained is specific and organized to be useful.

An interesting feature is the section on new aliphatic dibasic and low-molecular-weight fatty acids. "Emeryfacts" is made up in loose-leaf form, and additional sections covering new and useful ideas will be available before long, and will be issued from time to time as supplements. This booklet is available upon request. Address Emery Industries, Inc., 4311 Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio. Give name of company and position.

Government Agencies Using New Contract Termination Formula

The uniform termination article for government fixed-price war supply contracts and the "statement of principles on the determinations," adopted by the joint contract termination board and approved by the war and post-war adjustment unit of the Office of War Mobilization, were made effective last month.

This termination article is now being used to the fullest extent practicable in all new war contracts. Briefly summarized, the termination article provides that the government may terminate a prime contract at any time by giving notice, which is the common provision in existing contracts. What the contractor must do on receiving his termination notice is set forth. Contractors will be paid for all completed articles at the contract price. Of particular interest is the margin of profit allowed on work which the contractor has begun but has not completed. A profit formula was devised which (a) limits the aggregate profit in all cases to a maximum of six per cent; and (b) further limits to a maximum of two per cent the profit on unprocessed inventory, and only to the extent that this inventory is properly allocable to the contract.

In making this move the Office of War Mobilization stated that the interests of both contractors and the various procurement agencies would best be served by a clear definition of their mutual rights and obligations and by preparing the ground for prompt settlement on the basis of those rights and obligations.

Speaking of Battle Casualties

The Howard Way, published by Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. of Worcester, Mass., manufacturer of Tuffer card clothing, twin-wire and domestic heddles, and hand-stripping cards, is read with interest by many persons in the textile industry who often find constructive thoughts in the items published. The following, entitled "They Unlocked the Song from His Heart," was printed in the January issue:

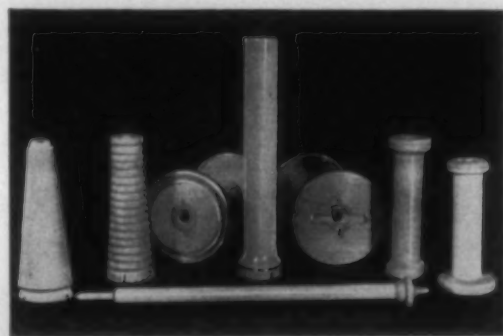
A Nazi shell in North Africa almost put an end to the desire of 26-year-old Lieut. William Conway to write the songs of his heart. He was deafened by that shell and he felt sure music would never thrill him again.

But he had two friends. One was Star Chandler, a girl from Gastonia, N. C., and the other was Warrant Officer Wilmont Trumbull, son of Lynmont Trumbull, one of our production foremen. Star had left her job as pianist at Station WABC in New York and worked at the Red Cross Club. Wilmont had been assistant conductor of the Worcester Philharmonic Orchestra. Together they plotted.

They persuaded Bill to come to the Red Cross Club. He had written his song, but the music was still imprisoned. How to get that out was the problem. Bill was almost in tears as he sat at the piano and picked out the notes he could not hear. How can a deaf man who can't hum tell the sound of a chord? That was Trumbull's job. Fitting the words to the music was Star's.

Two weeks later the song was ready. Bill put his ear down to the keyboard and shouted, "I can hear it. I can hear it." The soldiers are now singing the song. It is called "In Dreamland's Rendezvous." The hopeless look on Bill Conway's face has slipped away. The doctors say that one ear drum may be all right. His hearing may be bad, but he has good friends.

Of the total domestic dye sales, the textile industry accounts, in the aggregate, for about 80 per cent. And of this share, about 55 per cent is consumed by the cotton textile industry.



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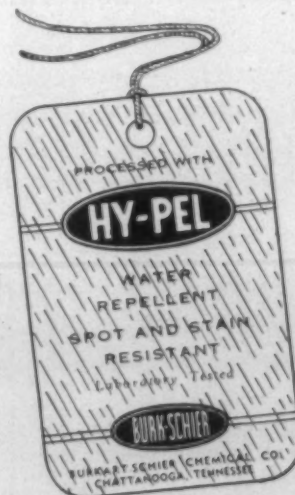
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Textile Course Completed By Charlotte Group

Eleven persons associated with the textile industry recently completed the first course in the fundamentals of textile manufacturing to be given at Charlotte, N. C., through the engineering, science and management war training set-up of the United States Office of Education. Classes began last Sept. 7 and ended Jan. 24. A dinner meeting was held Jan. 26 for those who were awarded certificates, their instructors and guests.

Those who enrolled in this course were taught fabric design and analysis, textile calculations, fabric testing and the chemical and physical properties of fibers. George C. Jones, Jr., connected with the Charlotte laboratory of the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Co., was the chemistry instructor, while Tilden W. Bridges, principal of the North Carolina Vocational Textile School, Belmont, taught the other phases of study.

The following completed the course: E. R. Price and James T. Duckworth of General Dyestuff Corp.; Maude Kendrick, Thomas Moore, Lou Alice Hamrick and George C. Jones, Jr., of the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Co.; Jean Caldwell and Jane Caldwell of American Aniline Products, Inc.; Hubert B. Jerman of Southern Dyestuff Corp.; Cecilia L. Biggers of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.; and James T. McAden of TEXTILE BULLETIN.

A second course for those in the Charlotte area began Jan. 27 when 15 persons registered at Central High School. Mr. Bridges will be the instructor Tuesday and Wednesday nights of each week, and George Jones will teach each Friday night.

Decrease in 1943 Textile Output Shown

The over-all production of textiles and products declined moderately in 1943, according to data presented in the January issue of the Survey of Current Business of the U. S. Department of Commerce. In 1942 the index of production (1935-1939 equals 100) was 157 while in 1943 it was 155.

The figures show cotton consumption and woolen and worsted cloth production declined while rayon consumption increased. The point is made that "the manpower problem appeared to be the principal bottleneck in cotton mill activity." No separate breakdown of figures is presented with reference to production for war and for civilians.

Figures are presented for a five-year period which shows the steady increase in production from 1939 through 1942 and, as noted above, some declines in 1943. The detailed figures are as follows:

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Textiles and products.....	112	114	152	157	155
Cotton consumption	110	120	158	171	161
Rayon deliveries	128	138	166	173	182
Woolen and worsted cloth.....	112	105	162	178	174

May Swap Cotton Textiles for Tin

In addition to the task of supplying enormous quantities of textiles to the liberated countries of Europe, the cotton textile industry will have some other strategic duties to perform in the post-war period. As an example, it is reported in the trade that negotiations are proceeding to trade cotton textiles for tin from the Belgian Congo.

New Quartermaster Corps Inspection Service Is Announced

With the objective of greater uniformity in quality of Army clothing, subsistence and equipment procured by the Quartermaster Corps, a new Quartermaster Corps inspection service has been established. Heretofore, when inspection at the plant was required, each quartermaster purchasing depot which has had a contract with a manufacturing plant to furnish certain articles of clothing or other equipment has sent out its own inspectors. This has caused some unnecessary travel. In other instances, inspection of manufactured articles has awaited delivery of material to the procuring depot, making necessary some return shipment of "rejects."

Under the new set-up, the country is divided into ten inspection zones, with headquarters in New York City. Each zone headquarters will be responsible for inspection in connection with all quartermaster contracts within its zone—for instance, the zone with headquarters at the Charlotte (N. C.) Quartermaster Depot, will handle all inspections in the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida—regardless of the location of the depot which made the contract.

Head of the new division of the Charlotte depot, to handle the plant inspection and acceptance of products for Army use, will be Maj. Frank F. Cook, formerly director



Captain Pharr

Captain Traynham

Major Cook

of the procurement division of the depot. Under Major Cook, in charge of field textile inspection, will be Capt. Kelly E. Traynham, formerly in charge of co-ordination of work between Charlotte and the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, central agency for the purchase of Army uniform cloth and uniforms. Capt. Jones Y. Pharr, Jr., will head the new field textile fabrication section. Many hundreds of government contracts, covering all types of products manufactured in this area, will be involved in the change. Since this part of the country includes one of the heaviest concentrations of uniform cloth and cotton duck manufacturers, it is expected that as much as 80 per cent of the plants to be inspected will involve textile products and textile fabricated items.

Plants in Virginia will use the services of the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot; in Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee, the Jeffersonville (Ind.) Depot; in Texas and Louisiana, the San Antonio (Tex.) Army Service Forces Depot. The Charlotte depot will continue, as in the past, to handle the warehousing and shipment of all cotton duck for Army use purchased throughout the Carolinas.

A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., one of the textile industry's leading suppliers of corn starch, is now sponsoring a radio program five days each week. It is called "Sweet River."



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Review of Higher Court Cases Involving the Textile Industry During 1943

(Continued from Page 12)

employer, engaged in interstate commerce, and to open gates of the yard to permit passage of his employer's trucks, and to act as fireman tending a furnace to keep the plant properly heated, was "engaged in production of goods for interstate commerce" within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

When a jury refuses to believe assertions of a warehouseman regarding a verbal storage agreement, the higher court seldom will reverse the opinion rendered by the lower court. For illustration, in *Cochran vs. Central Storage Co.*, 166 S. W. (2d) 904, the court records show that a public warehouse company accepted for storage 2,885 pounds of wool.

According to the testimony of the owner the warehouse company sold the wool without his authority, against his will, and in disregard of his rights. According to the evidence offered by the warehouse company, it acted in good faith, and had full authority, orally given by the owner to sell the wool. The jury refused to believe that the owner of the wool had verbally authorized the officers of the warehouse company to sell the wool. Therefore, the jury held the warehouse company liable for conversion.

It is interesting to observe that the next higher court reversed the lower court. The case then was appealed to the highest court which agreed with the next higher court on certain points but granted a new trial.

Keeping Up Production of Vat Dyed Piece Goods for Civilian Consumption

(Continued from Page 16)

up color in two parts due to large amount): 120 pounds Vat Brown RRD Paste, ten pounds Vat Jade Green Double Paste and five pounds Vat Navy Blue BN Paste.

Reduce 140° F., 30 minutes. Dye at 120° F. Run as on Formula No. One, no salt, oxidize and finish up as in first formula.

It was found that shade was more easily established in the second, third and fourth formulas due to the fact that nothing but anthraquinone vat colors were used. However, when the first and fifth formulas were once established, they gave good results and were exceptionally economical and generally showed good fastness properties.

Priorities Regulation No. 11-B Amended

Methods that may be used by persons operating under Priorities Regulation No. 11-B in obtaining cotton textiles have been clarified by the issuance of an amendment to that regulation, the War Production Board has announced.

In most cases, such persons will obtain cotton textiles through the use of preference ratings made available under the terms of General Conservation Order M-317, dealing with cotton textile distribution.

However, in the case of orders for direct or ultimate shipment to the U. S. Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, or War Shipping Administration, such persons may use their customers' ratings to obtain such cotton textiles as are covered by Order M-317. Customers' ratings may also be used to obtain cotton textiles for inclusion in products that are for direct or ultimate shipment to such agencies.

Textile Research Groups To Be Co-ordinated Through Inter-Society Council

As a result of the greatly increased interest in textile research and of the growing number of organizations participating in it, the need for co-ordination and avoidance of unnecessary duplication has been recognized. To meet that need, an informal conference of representatives of the major organizations was held recently, at which plans were laid for the formation of an Inter-Society Council for Textile Research. A steering committee was appointed, composed of Giles E. Hopkins of the Textile Research Institute, Inc., chairman; William D. Appel of the National Bureau of Standards, A. G. Ashcroft of Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Co., and John T. Wigington of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.

The purpose of the council is to provide a clearing-house for all types of research on textiles; to steer new textile research problems to the agencies best equipped to handle them; and to co-operate with other research organizations and societies.

The plans, as tentatively outlined by the steering committee, provide that the council would be an informal group representative of all the organizations, meeting infrequently—possibly once a year. The interim functions, to accomplish the purposes outlined above, would be performed by an executive committee to be appointed at a later meeting of the group.

Organizations represented at the original meeting included the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, the American Association of Textile Technologists, Committee D-13 of the American Society for Testing Materials, the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., the Industrial Fiber Society, the Institute of Textile Technology, the National Bureau of Standards, the National Cotton Council of America, the Textile Foundation, the Textile Research Institute, Inc., and the Southern Regional Laboratory and the War Food Administration, both of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Other organizations interested in, and promoting textile research, both technical and economic, are being invited to participate.

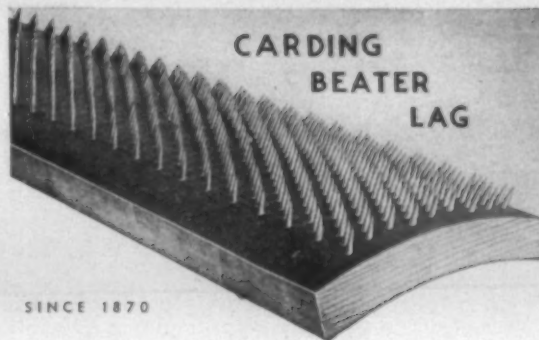
One of the functions of the council suggested by the meeting is the maintenance of a continually revised and up-to-date list of research organizations, and of the various projects being conducted by them, or in prospect. This list and its revisions would be circulated concurrently among all the various organizations participating.

The group meeting at which the plans for the council were laid was characterized by complete frankness of discussion, and a unanimous disposition on the part of those present to do everything feasible, and within the limits of the policies of the individual organizations, to work together toward the common goal: the advancement of textile research.

School Sponsors Foremanship Training

Dr. Albert Walton, director of foremanship training for American Viscose Corp., will conduct two series of instructional meetings for textile personnel workers and supervisors Feb. 8 through Feb. 15 at the Parker High School, Greenville, S. C. The morning and evening sessions will be followed later by foremanship training conferences led by Parker textile instructors and other qualified persons.

PINS and LAGS



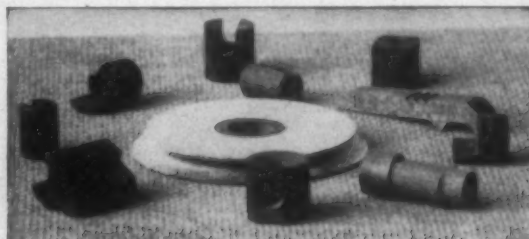
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Cotton Week Is Set for May 22-27 By Institute and Council

National Cotton Week this year will be observed during the period May 22 to 27, according to the Cotton-Textile Institute and National Cotton Council, sponsors of the event. The date was decided upon in consultation with representative chain and department stores and dry goods wholesalers.

Unlike previous observances, which were based on bountiful supplies of all types of cotton products, this year's celebration will be restricted almost wholly to emphasizing the role of cotton in peace and war and to bringing to the attention of consumers the various new uses developed under the pressure of war which will be serving consumer needs after the cessation of hostilities. The event will also give retailers an opportunity to explain the lack of assortments in many kinds of cotton goods and to teach consumers to conserve what they have.

The slogan for the event will be "First in War, First in Peace" and around this slogan will be built many retail displays showing military cotton war items and their future civilian applications once governmental restrictions are lifted. There will be much emphasis on the new plastic finishes developed for Army raincoat fabrics and on the many water-repellent, flameproof, weather resistant finishes developed for use by troops serving on battlefields from the Arctic to the jungles of the southwest Pacific. Some of the war cottons have already entered consumer trade, among them underwear, handkerchiefs and dresses made of balloon cloth, numerous new work clothing items and water-repellent cotton twill coats and sports wear.

Red, white and blue posters emphasizing the patriotic theme of the event will be distributed to retailers across the country.

More Thoughts On Renegotiation

(Continued from Page 9)

iteer if 95 cents out of every dollar is taken in excess profits taxes. Why aren't the professional labor agitators renegotiated to see what has become of the millions and millions of dollars taken from citizens in the form of initiation fees, fines, fines and assessments?

Certainly our sons in the service know that a fine job has been done by industry in spite of handicaps of every conceivable kind. What have vote-seeking politicians and non-producing labor agitators done to turn out war goods?

The managers of America are the custodians of the savings of their stockholders. The willingness of these stockholders to invest their savings in factories has made possible the highest standard of living in the world, jobs for workers, and taxes for both local and Federal governments. The citizens of America are the custodians of the Constitution and its guarantee of a government by law to insure personal freedom. Unless a majority of us are willing to scrap the Constitution openly, then we had better guard zealously both of these custodianships. Wartime profiteering can be prevented by taxes levied in a constitutional manner whereby equal treatment is assured all citizens, instead of depending upon the personal opinion of negotiators. If we want our sons in service to come back to a land where individual initiative and ability are rewarded by personal success, then we had better fight every attempt to depart from the Constitution—regardless of the excuse.

OBITUARY

LIEUT. W. D. LIVINGSTON, JR.

Lieut. W. D. Livingston, Jr., son of the American Aniline Products, Inc., representative in the Greensboro, N. C., area, was killed recently in the crash of his plane off the California coast. Lieutenant Livingston enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1942, and received his wings last year. Last rites were conducted at Charleston, S. C.

J. F. LONG

John F. Long, general manager of Laurel (Miss.) Mills, Inc., died recently at his home in Laurel. Funeral services and burial took place at Greenville, S. C. He is survived by a daughter and three brothers.

G. D. BOWNE

Garrett D. Bowne, manager of the general mills electrification section, industrial department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., died recently at his home in Sewickley, Pa. He had been in charge of textile industry electrification since 1912, and was active in textile affairs.

W. B. WILLIAMSON

Funeral services for William B. Williamson, 50, assistant professor of raw materials and finishings at the Philadelphia Textile Institute, were held recently. He died while conducting a class.

M. H. WOOD

Matthew H. Wood, 61, secretary-treasurer of Consolidated Textile Co., Inc., which has plants at Shelby, N. C., and Lynchburg, Va., died recently. He had been connected with the company since 1915, and is survived by his widow and three sons.

J. W. KRANTZ

John Walter Krantz, 66, assistant superintendent of the bleaching and finishing plants of Marshall Field & Co. at Spray, N. C., died recently from a heart attack. He had been connected with the textile industry 40 years.

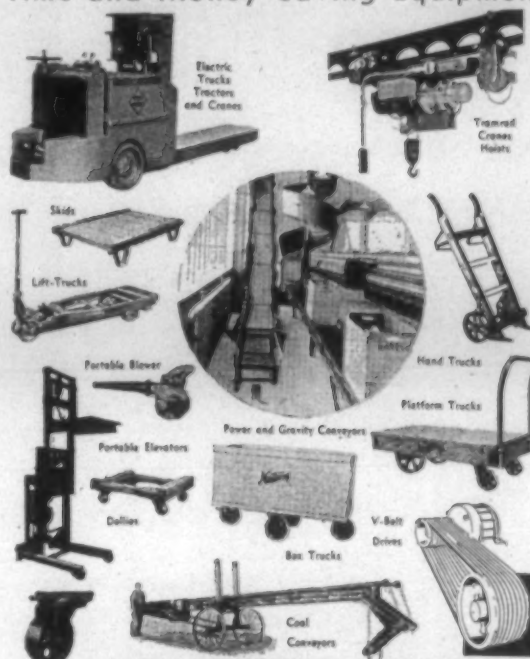
A. H. HUSS

A. Hoke Huss, 67, secretary of Rhyne-Houser Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C., died Jan. 27 at a Gastonia, N. C., hospital after a serious illness of several weeks. He had been active in textile circles for a number of years and was one of the founders of Howell Mfg. Co. at Cherryville. Survivors include his brother, Hunter Huss, superintendent of Gaston County Schools.

C. C. Brigman, Jr., Is Missing

C. C. Brigman, Sr., personnel director of Springs Cotton Mills at Lancaster, S. C., has received a telegram from the War Department notifying him that his son, Lieut. Campbell C. Brigman, Jr., has been missing in action since Dec. 30. Lieutenant Brigman, who was connected with the Springs Cotton Mills before entering the service, had been in England and presumably has been taking part in the bombing of Germany and the occupied countries of Europe.

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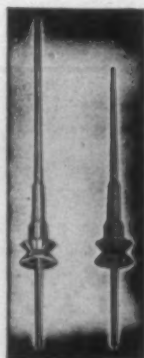
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Research Brought To Forefront At Recent Cotton Council Meeting

A sharp expansion in the National Cotton Council's research, sales promotion and export activities was authorized by delegate-members attending the organization's sixth annual meeting at Memphis, Tenn., last month, in answer to the threat of post-war competition facing the industry.

Keynoted by Oscar Johnston, council president, who called for "complete co-ordination, co-operation and aggressive united effort on the part of all of us," the delegates voted to: concentrate the council's research work in Dallas and Austin, Tex., where laboratories of Southern Methodist University and the University of Texas are being made available to the research staff; initiate as soon as funds will permit a \$1,300,000 program of public relations and product promotion designed to spur greater post-war demand for cotton; and establish immediately an office and organization in Washington, D. C., designed to promote the exportation of American cotton and its products.

The delegates unanimously reaffirmed the council's opposition to consumer subsidies on agricultural commodities; and called on the Office of Price Administration to review immediately all cotton textile ceilings and make necessary adjustments to enable mills to pay full prices to farmers for cotton as provided by the price control act. They urged, furthermore, a simultaneous upward revision in ceilings on cotton textiles should all or any part of pending demands of labor unions for textile wage increases be granted.

In connection with the expanded program of research, the delegates ratified contracts signed by the council under which the War Production Board will finance five projects to be conducted by the council's research division. Under these agreements, which now are awaiting final signature by the WPB, approximately \$90,000 will be made available by the Office of Production Research and Development for studies of the blending of cottons of various grades, staples and colors; the fabric structure of cotton in relation to the properties of plastic laminates; the uses of unspun cotton in plastic laminates; the application of plastics to cotton in raw or semi-manufactured state for the development of special finishes; and the control of insects by secret new developments in the field of electricity. The council's research division has been at work on the first four of these projects for some time, and allocation of WPB funds will enable a stepping up of the studies. The transfer in research sections to Austin for the current emergency war period, and its production research section to Dallas. Other sections will be set up in Dallas as soon as possible.

The study of export problems was highlighted by an announcement from President Johnston that the State and Agriculture Departments had asked the council to join in exploring various possible avenues to international collaboration between major cotton producing and processing countries during the post-war period and Mr. Johnston said the council would be represented by a committee which would be announced shortly. Function of the council's Washington office, Mr. Johnston said, will be to serve as "a watchman on the tower there to keep us advised, particularly with respect to international developments." The office will work directly with the committee on exports, but also will represent other sections of the council in matters not related to foreign trade.

President Johnston was directed to appoint a small committee to meet with and counsel officials of Federal, state

and private agencies interested in increased efficiency in producing, handling and processing cotton, to determine how best the council can co-operate with such agencies. The delegates called on Congress, the Department of Agriculture, the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration to "give full and complete recognition to cotton production as an essential war industry," and directed the council to investigate and publicize the "work of the Federal Government in promoting the production and manufacture of cotton in foreign countries."

Hugh M. Comer of Sylacauga, Ala., Norman B. Elsas of Atlanta, Ga., Ernest Rees of Fayetteville, Tenn., Fred W. Symmes of Greenville, S. C., and A. K. Winget of Albe-marle, N. C., were re-elected directors of the council, representing spinners.

The new board of directors, meeting immediately following the annual session, re-elected Mr. Johnston as president of the council. Other officers, all of whom were re-elected, are: Robert R. Coker, Hartsville, S. C., Lamar Fleming, Jr., Houston, Tex., and Harold A. Young, Little Rock, Ark., vice-presidents; William T. Wynn, Greenville, Miss., treasurer; William Rhea Blake, Memphis, Tenn., executive vice-president and secretary; and Lowell W. Taylor, Memphis, Tenn., general counsel.

Newly-Revised Testing Standard To Be Effective Feb. 20

The National Bureau of Standards has announced that Commercial Standard CS59-44, pertaining to the testing and reporting of textiles, has been approved after due consideration by the trade, and will become effective Feb. 20.

On Sept. 27, 1935, at the instance of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, a general conference of representative manufacturers, distributors and users of woven dress fabrics, and commercial testing laboratories adopted a recommended commercial standard covering methods of testing and reporting these commodities, which was subsequently accepted by the trade and promulgated as Commercial Standard CS59-36.

In 1939 and 1941, upon recommendation of the standing committee to keep the standard abreast of progress, revisions were adopted and issued as CS59-39 and CS59-41, respectively. The latter revision broadened the scope to cover all woven textile fabrics and additional methods of test.

At the request of several trade associations and with the approval of the standing committee, the standard was again revised during 1943. This revision broadens the scope further to cover textiles in general. It includes additional methods of test for bursting strength of knit fabrics and colorfastness to atmospheric gases, and changes in methods of testing and reporting on several of the methods covering colorfastness.

Printed copies of the new standard will be mailed to non-acceptors only on specific request, according to H. A. Ehrman of the division of trade standards of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

American Viscose Corp. has opened a Washington, D. C., office, which is under the direction of Francis E. Simmons, formerly chief of the program branch, textile clothing and leather division, War Production Board. The office is located at 504 Hibbs Building, 15th Street, N.W.

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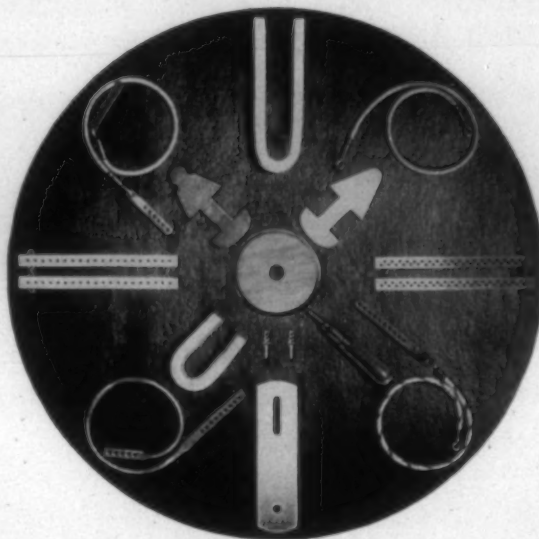
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